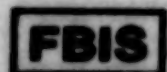


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14 April 1980

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2234



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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SOUTH AFRICA DENIES ANGOLA'S CHARGE OF PLANNED ATTACK

Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Mar 80 p 15

[Text] On Thursday, 6 March, the government in Pretoria categorically denied that it is preparing to launch a helicopter-borne attack on Angolan territory. Speaking in Cape Town, a South African military spokesman responded to remarks made by Luis de Almeida, Angolan ambassador to France, at a press conference in Paris on Thursday morning. The spokesman labeled the remarks "ridiculous propaganda."

De Almeida stated that his country had been warned of the existence of a South African plan for an "Israeli-type strike" whose objective would be to occupy part of the Angolan province of Cuando-Cubango, on the Namibian border. According to the ambassador, by launching such an action, the South Africans would allegedly be attempting to create a climate that would force Angola to negotiate with the men whom the authorities in Pretoria intend to put in power in Namibia. Furthermore, De Almeida said, the operation would also ruin plans for the creation of a demilitarized zone under the control of the United Nations, a zone which, in keeping with the wishes of the late President Agostinho Neto, should extend for 100 kilometers on both sides of the border shared by Angola and Namibia.

De Almeida said that the attack might be the work of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), Jonas Savimbi's opposition movement, and enjoy helicopter support from South Africa. The ambassador stated that such an attack would run up against the Angolan Army, "one of the best in Africa," and the paramilitary organizations that might in themselves include "hundreds of thousands of people," without counting "our friends, Guineans or Cubans, who already fought alongside us against South Africa."

Evoking his country's relations with France, the Angolan ambassador complained of what he called "the ambiguity between France's words and acts" concerning weapons delivered to South Africa -- "the weapons we seize at the border are French, as are the Mirage jets and helicopters which participate in the attacks on Angola" -- and English opponents within French territory.

Concerning the head of the National Liberation Front of Angola (FLNA), Holden Roberto, forced last year by Kinshasa authorities to leave Zaire, De Almeida added: "Holden Roberto's presence a few hundred meters from my residence, surrounded by secret agents, does France no honor. I have taken official steps to see that he will be asked to leave France."

For his part, Jeremias Chitunda, UNITA foreign representative, said in Paris on Thursday: "In Zimbabwe, the elections have just shown that by means of a peaceful settlement, one can put an end to internal conflicts. The fact that the people have accepted the verdict of these elections is extremely encouraging. Angola must adopt the same attitude and the MPLA must be encouraged along this path. Elections must be organized."

11,464

CSO: 4400

MINISTER SAYS ETHIOPIANS SHOW DESIRE TO IMPROVE KENYAN TIES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Mar 80 p 3

[Text]

THE Ethiopian delegates attending the Kenya-Ethiopia inter-ministerial consultative meeting have been praised for their co-operation in strengthening relations between the two countries.

In a message to President Moi, Foreign Minister Dr. Robert Ouko, who is leading the Kenyan delegation, said the Ethiopians had continued to show a genuine desire to improve ties between the two countries.

The meeting has been going on for the last three days in Mombasa behind closed doors. Several separate committees, have been set up to deal with specific bilateral issues.

The Ethiopian delegation is led by their Foreign Minister, Col. Feleke Gedle Giorgis. He is accompanied by their Cabinet Ministers.

The Kenyan delegates have sent a message to President Moi wishing him a successful Kanu annual delegates' conference.

The message, signed by Dr. Ouko, said: "Your

Excellency, as chairman of the Kenya-Ethiopia Ministerial Consultative Committee, I send you our greetings and best wishes for a successful meeting of the Kanu delegates' conference. We wish to report to Your Excellency that we have so far covered a lot of ground in our deliberations.

"Owing to the degree of our involvement in this meeting and in view of the scheduled programme that takes it up to this evening, we wish to request your leave from today's Kanu delegates' conference.

"All of us here attending the meeting on your behalf regret that we will miss another important meeting of the ruling party Kanu of which Your Excellency, as the President of the party will be chairman. But owing to the importance that you as the President attach to good neighbourliness and particularly our brotherly ties with Ethiopia, we feel it our duty to continue with our assignment to confer with our brothers from Ethiopia."

CSO: 4420

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### AFRICAN JOURNALISTS' EXCHANGE PROGRAM PLANNED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] Discussions are currently going on between editors of the Zambian mass media and visiting general manager of the London branch office of the DAILY TIMES, of Nigeria, Mr Bethel Njoku over a proposed exchange programme of journalists in African countries.

The programme is part of an idea born out of subsequent meeting of the Commonwealth Press union (CPU) from 1977-1979 in which Zambia and Nigeria have called for great inter-regional exchange of journalists in African countries as opposed to interchange between Africa and Europe.

Mr Njoku has already had discussions with editors of the TIMES OF ZAMBIA, the ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL and he is now scheduled to meet ZANA leaders.

He has been to Kenya on the same mission and is expected to visit Zimbabwe later.

He said when the idea was brought up in CPU meetings by the DAILY TIMES of Nigeria and the TIMES OF ZAMBIA, it was felt the Africa could do better if it had a greater exchange within the continent among Commonwealth countries.

The CPU suggested that African countries could take the initiative and the DAILY TIMES was approached to set up a programme for three of its executives to visit three countries--Zambia, Kenya and Zimbabwe.

Mr Njoku said because of organisational problems, the other two delegates did not come.

He said it was the general view of both Kenyan and Zambian editors that the best way of achieving inter-African cooperation would be by way of exchanging journalists.

"There is need for a perspective which is more African because African papers have similar problems," he said.

The African environment should be integrated more.

"I have come here to establish that there is need to have this cooperation and from the discussions I have found that there is need among the countries," he said.

Mr Njoku said when he returned to London, he would report to the DAILY TIMES and the report would be presented to the CPU secretariat.

Details would be channeled through the CPU. It is expected that reports on this initial study would be ready before the end of April.

CSO: 4420

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

MOZAMBIQUE-ANGOLA BANK AGREEMENT--An amicable agreement between the Mozambique Bank and the National Bank of Angola was signed yesterday by Sergio Vieira and Jose Carlos de Carvalho, respectively BM and BNA managers. The signing of this agreement signifies one more important step in consolidating the Amity and Cooperation Treaty between the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] and the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] and in strengthening the bonds of friendship and brotherhood between the people of our two countries. The picture refers to this event. [picture not published] [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Mar 80 p 1] 8870

CSO: 4401

IMPORTATION OF PORTUGUESE PREFABRICATED HOUSING

Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 22 Feb 80 p 15

[Text] INTEXANG, a small firm manufacturing prefabricated housing, is only waiting for a "green light" from the National Development Bank to export 3.6 million contos' worth of materials to Angola.

The operation, which should begin in mid-March, will be carried out under the terms of the addendum of the contract signed between the Portuguese firm and Luanda officials on 13 April 1979. The materials specified in the contract, amounting to several hundred thousand contos, are in the final phase, and the next to last shipment is being loaded.

INTEXANG won an international competition early in 1979, which gave the company an opportunity to move out of the economic straits it had suffered since its creation in 1975, given the recession in the domestic market. Some of the losing bidders had agreed to provide financing, and INTEXANG had to offer as much again, after receiving the necessary guarantees from the National Development Bank.

The management of INTEXANG has been developing efforts to increase Portuguese exports to Angola. The established contract and the eventual implementation of its addendum indicate the soundness of the effort, and are an example of a possible path for a sector that has been severely punished by the economic crisis and, in particular, by the stalemate in the housing sector.

6362

CSO: 4401

## MINERAL ASSETS RELATED TO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Mar 80 pp 2, 4

[Article by S.K. Babu]

[Text]

(Department of geology, Addis Ababa University)

Minerals and metals have been of prime importance to mankind since prehistoric times. Historical periods have been named for bronze, iron etc. Precious metals have formed the basis of exchange and barter. Mineral fuels have been the base for industrial development. The thirst to possess mineral reserves have been the cause for many wars among the nations. International policy and diplomacy often times have centred on areas of strategic mineral wealth as for example the "world oil crisis."

The construction industry consumes more than half the total output in value, and even more in tonnage, in the form of crushed stones, dimension stones and the raw materials for cement, brick, tile and insulation. Sulphur, salt and limestone are basic to chemical industry. Modern agriculture depends increasingly on phosphates, nitrates and potash. Clay supplemented by feldspar, talc and other mi-

nerals support the ceramic industry. Limestone and fluorspar are as necessary to the steel industry as the iron ore itself. Metallurgy requires graphite, magnesite, moulding sand and fire clay. Other rocks and minerals are used as abrasives, electrical insulation, oil well drilling muds, filtration media and lubricants for use at extreme temperatures. At least thirty-five different rocks and minerals are of fundamental importance in present day industry.

Much of the metalliferous deposits of Ethiopia are confined to the Precambrian rocks. They comprise mostly precious metals, nonferrous metals and ferrous metals. In the majority of the cases however, the ore bodies were worked only in selected parts of the country by colonial rulers, as for example the gold and iron deposits of Sidamo and Eritrea by Italians respectively. They were not worked for the extraction of the metal contained in

them, but for the purpose of exporting the ores as such in the raw condition, since no smelting or metallurgical plants existed. For this reason the economic value realized for the ores is barely half the real market value, because of the heavy cost of transport they had to bear in supplying the ores to export market. The absence of metallurgical enterprises in Ethiopia produced a neglect of its ore deposits, except only those whose export in the raw condition was paying. This is a serious drawback in the development of mineral resources of Ethiopia, which remains unutilized, when not worked wastefully as commodities for export. The principal reason for the neglect of metalliferous minerals is the fact that in modern metallurgical and chemical developments the by-products have come to be a serious and indispensable item in the sources of profit, and the failure to use the by-product necessarily involves neglect of minerals that will not pay to work for the metal alone. Copper sulphide ores are conspicuous examples of the kind; many of the most profitable copper mines of the world would not be worked but for the demand for sulphuric acid manufacture, and for sulphuric acid there would be no demand, but for a string of chemical industries in which it is used. A country like Ethiopia must be content, therefore to pay the tax of imports until industries arise demanding a sufficient number of chemical products to complete an economic cycle and metallurgical industries are essentially gregarious in their habits. Many of the ore deposits of Ethiopia, although not of economic value under the conditions prevailing at the present day, are likely to become so at a future

day when improved methods of ore refining and dressing treatment and better industrial conditions of the country may render the extraction of the metals more profitable. From this consideration the yearly export of minerals out of Ethiopia is harmful to the interests of the country.

### Mineral Resources

Though Ethiopia is mainly agriculture based, its hidden mineral wealth has not been fully explored and exploited on a systematic pattern. Hence, Ethiopia has hardly any mines of national or international standing.

The metalliferous ores abound scattered over the various parts of the country, confined mainly to crystalline basement Pre-cambrian rocks. The metalliferous ores worth recording and which promise a future for the industrial development are: Iron-ores, Copper ores and Precious metals.

**Iron-Ores:** Iron and steel constitute the back bone of any industry in particular and the country in general. Though rich deposits of iron ores do not occur in Ethiopia, nevertheless, there occurs extensive medium grade iron ores, worth giving attention and consideration in Eritrea and Wollega. The Eritrea deposit occurs at Mt. Tululwi and Walet Sheikh in the Faltat Valley region, 50 kms south of Karora on the Sudan borders. The ore is mainly haematite-magnetite occurring in between calcitic lenses and amphibolite schists with the iron content varying between 53-69%. Iron rich laterite cap the Trap Series basalts in many parts of Wollega. (Mohr, 19).

The raw materials required to establish the iron and steel industry are iron ores, limestone and coal. In the places mentioned above (Eritrea and Wollaga) extensive deposits of limestone and low grade lignite are available. The lignites can be briquetted and used as a reducing agent to reduce the iron ores to the metal. If large luxuriant forests are in proximity, the wood may be utilized to manufacture charcoal, and the charcoal can be used instead of coal, for charcoal fired blast furnaces are cheaper to install in comparison to coke charge or electrical blast furnaces. There is also a decided advantage in having a charcoal charged blast furnace, since during the destructive distillation of wood to charcoal, various chemical by-products can be recovered (Formaldehyde, rectified spirit, wood tar etc.), thereby giving scope for the cropping of subsidiary chemical industries. At least, Ethiopia can be self-sufficient to meet its domestic requirements of iron and steel, and thereby can prevent the drain of foreign exchange in buying iron and steel from foreign market.

**Copper ores:** Scattered deposits of copper in various parts of the Ethiopian basement Complex. The deposits, which demands immediate attention for industrial development and exploitation is the copper deposits occurring at Rabi, North-west of Nakfa in Eritrea.

**Non-Metallic Minerals:** Among the non-metallics, lignites abound in many parts of the country. As these lignites are not extensive and of low calorific value, it is profitable to gasify the lignites at the spot and they can be utilized for domestic consumption. Also,

it is suggested, that the top or bottom six inches of lignites are the potential carriers of "Germanium", one of the strategic elements much sought for. Hence, the other alternative is to use the lignite for thermal plant to generate electricity, and recover the germanium from the ash, so that whatever losses are incurred during the generation of thermal energy from lignite is compensated.

### Vast Reserves

Ethiopia has vast reserves of geothermal energy, found confined to all along the Rift Valley. Hence, efforts must be made to harness this nature given gift to produce electricity, and thereby "Rural Electrification Scheme" can be brought about which may aid in establishing a number of rural based small scale industries, for which electricity may be supplied cheaply.

Ethiopia is fortunate in having abundant deposits of good limestones for the manufacture of cement, particularly in the Mesozoic sediments and in the geologically recent raised coral reefs along the Red Sea coast near Massawa. The country has not exploited the limestone reserves to its fullest benefit. In fact the existing cement plants do not do justice to the unlimited vast reserves of limestone existing in country. A chain of cement factories should be erected in the areas of good limestone, so that the country may be able to export cement to the neighbouring African countries and earn the valuable foreign exchange much needed by the country. Besides, the general abundance of limestones should encourage its utilization by many industries.

Vast reserves of quartz sand are found near the Blue Nile Bridge on the Addis Ababa-Gojjam main road. These sands are white and possess all the requisite parameters for the establishment of a glass industry and constitutes a potential source for glass sand. The glass manufactured could be utilized for meeting the domestic demands, and thereby the foreign exchange can be conserved.

### **Moderate Amount**

Supplies of rocks suitable for building and road purposes are plentiful in Ethiopia except in parts of Rift Valley. These include rocks used directly for building and roads construction, ornamental building stones, sands, gravels used for concrete making, clay for bricks and raw materials from which cement is made. Because of the low cost it is important these materials must be obtained as near as possible to the place where they are used. For this reason different rocks are used in different places according to their availability. These structural and building materials are of paramount importance and have a great role to play in the industrial development of Ethiopia. The philosophy of this statement is obvious, since Ethiopia does not have much railroads to boast, and the cost of transport by plane is very costly. Hence, good high ways and small navigable roads are the requisite for the establishment of any industry. Therefore the construction structural raw materials are very important in laying and paving good roads.

Last but not least, any industrial development needs vast quantities of water without which, no industry can neither thrive nor survive. The all

pervading problem of water supply management is how to resolve a gross mismatch between demand and natural yield, both of which vary greatly as to place and as to time. In considerable part, demand is focussed upon compact metropolitan areas, industrial complexes and irrigated tracts. Many such demands are remote from large natural water yields. Certain demands vary seasonally, and are large when natural yield is small. Accordingly "development" of water resources progress by stages, somewhat in mesh with social and economic evolution—first, simple derivation from a stream for local use; then derivation by reservoir in moderate amounts with transport of water over short distances; ultimately, reservoirs capable of intercepting run off over several successive years, with transport beyond the stream basin of origin. Unless, prompt attention is paid towards the conservation of the available water resources, and utilization of the ground water potential, development of agriculture as well as industry would be futile.

As Ethiopia is essentially agriculture based, and in order to make dents on the industrial map of the world in general and Africa in particular, it should develop and exploit the geological raw materials to the fullest extent, which constitutes the base for the establishment of various industries. Secondly, Ethiopia has no mines of national or international standing, owing to nonexploration of its hidden natural, mineral wealth on a systematic pattern. Hence, the future promises a golden opportunity for young geoscientists to contribute and play

their humble role in the nation building and in the country's quest for mineral assets. An awareness must be created among the people of various rural areas, about the importance of the natural and earth resources around their rural areas by meaningful education so that each Ethiopian living in the rural area is scientifically aware of the natural wealth around him, thereby he is adequately equipped to play his role in the nation building and industrial development and participate in the ambitious endeavour embarked by the country.

CSO: 4420

## AEPA DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GDR

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Mar 80 p 8

[text]

**ADDIS ABABA (ENA) —** The three man delegation from the All Ethiopia Peasants' Association (AEPA) led by the AEPA Chairman, Comrade Abdella Sonessa, returned here Sunday afternoon after a 14-day working visit to the German Democratic Republic (GDR).

In a statement made at the Airport on the arrival of the delegation, Comrade Abdella said that the members were able to see closely the tremendous progress achieved in the GDR in the agricultural and other fields. He stated that the members of the delegation had drawn valuable lessons from their trip which they would utilise in the future depending upon the objective reality in the country.

The AEPA Chairman further noted that the team made fruitful exchanges of views with senior agricultural officials of the GDR. Following the talks,

the two parties concluded an agreement guided by the common interests of the two countries which are bound by the principles of proletarian internationalism, Comrade Abdella said.

In accordance with the agreement, the GDR agreed to train progressively a total of 125 peasant youth for a period of five months. Comrade Abdella pointed out that at present, the GDR is providing training to 25 peasant youth.

The AEPA Chairman further revealed that wherever the members of the delegation went in the GDR they took the opportunity of briefing local audiences on the progress of the Ethiopian revolution.

Members of the delegation were welcomed at Bole International Airport by the AEPA Executive Committee officials, and by Comrade Gunther Mansberger, the GDR ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia.

TIME FOR A CHANGE SEEN BY CRITIC OF PUBLIC SCENE

Libreville L'UNION in French 20 Feb 80 p 1

[Article by Makaya: "As Far As I Am Concerned"]

[Text] On turning on my television set every evening to view the popular audiences granted by the honorable Makaya I have noticed something strange, no less.

From one audience to the next it is always the same faces which appear on my small screen. Whether they be public administrators, tribal chiefs, or the heads of business firms, I constantly see the same merry and amusing faces.

I tell myself that life is really beautiful for these all-round types who are everywhere, who wolf down food on all occasions, who hold all positions as if the resolution of the special congress were a dead letter.

These approved leaders direct in the last analysis all sectors of our lives whereas qualified young people are waiting at the side entrance to fill a few comfortable slots, earn a little money to feed their families and also take part in the decisions that affect our lives. What sadness and discouragement for us slobs.

2662

CSO: 4400

FUEL PRICE INCREASES ANNOUNCED, CRITICIZED

Explanation Provided

Libreville L'UNION in French 15 Feb 80 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] A decree by the Ministry of Economy and Finances published yesterday set, beginning today, the new retail sales prices of high test gasoline, regular gasoline, petroleum, and diesel oil at various centers of Gabon. These new prices indicate an increase ranging between 15 percent and 17 percent compared to the prices in effect so far.

According to the general directorate of the Stabilization and Equalization Fund, this increase is motivated by the successive price hikes of crude oil evidenced during 1979 on the international market.

It should be recalled in this connection that while Gabon does not depend on the outside for crude oil and finished products, the same is not true for the prices of these products.

Indeed, the conditions of supply of our crude oil refinery stem more from the context of the international market of this strategic product. That is why the sale prices of oil products charged by the refinery to the distribution companies are in reality parity-import prices.

Fear Expressed

Libreville L'UNION in French 15 Feb 80 p 1

[Article by Makaya: "As Far As I Am Concerned"]

[Text] Here we are. Once again we are being overwhelmed with this story of rising gasoline and lamp oil prices following increases in gas prices. Really, times will be hard for us Makayas.

Because on my part I foresee that the cab drivers and the Barbier transportation company will want to adjust to the increases, which will hike our transportation costs to record levels. Then, everyone will wish to align himself to the higher prices--the barber, shoemaker, garage operator, tailor, and butcher.

The funniest thing in this is the confused explanations given to us to justify our new burden. Domestic stabilization policy is mingled with the rise in prices abroad. I am well aware that I do not have economic training, but all the same that people should make fun of my ignorance is not nice.

What is more, the [official] prices are fantasy-like since I already used to pay 175 CFA francs for a liter of gasoline in Ntoum whereas the new price schedule calls for 151 CFA francs a liter.

If this continues, in order to have energy I shall buy myself a saw (a handsaw not a gasoline-powered saw) to cut the trunks of okoume trees washed ashore on the beach.

Poor me!

2662

CSO: 4400

GABON

FINANCIAL ABUSES DESCRIBED, DEPLORED

Libreville L'UNION in French 16-17 Feb 80 p 1

[Article by Makaya: "As Far As I Am Concerned"]

[Text] I, Makaya, am learning things that are bizarre to say the least. For a small fry like me when the honorable Makaya [President of Gabon] or the Cabinet appoints me to undertake an assignment outside Gabon or in the hinterland, I tell myself that this time at least somebody thought of us.

But here we are, when it is our turn to travel, in order to secure enough funds for our subsistence, we have to go and borrow money from the neighborhood Lebanese or request an advance on travel expenses from the Ministry of Finance.

Yet, that is not the case of the gamblers for whom the path of their assignment always passes through the Renovation Palace [of the Gabonese President]. Why? They claim that they go for their final instructions. But in fact it is especially and exclusively to shake the hand of the honorable Makaya, pleading that he should give them some "Bongo likenesses" [cash] which the petitioners will never repay him even after pocketing the various travel expenses paid to them not only at the Ministry of Finance but also in each of the companies where they hold various seats as president-general manager. What intrigues! Let us hope that the honorable Makaya will put an end to them at the start of this 7-year term.

2662

CSO: 4400

## GABON

### BRIEFS

**BONGO MEETINGS**--Between Wednesday 13 and Wednesday 20 February 1980 the Gabonese head of state, El Hadj Omar Bongo, will receive at his Renovation Palace representatives from various socio-professional groups of Libreville. The president thus plans to establish direct dialog with the people and their representatives. One 7-year term ends, another begins--that is the tempo of the major political deadlines that Gabon has chosen in the context of its democracy. One 7-year term follows another, but President Bongo succeeds himself because his people want it that way, illustrating in this manner that comment of a comrade of our great party's Central Committee who had said that one does not change a leader just for the sake of change. Last Sunday the sovereign people freely chose the members of a new assembly. Before launching on his new 7-year term the President of Gabon decided to hold a dialog for a week with the activist forces of the nation--the clergy officials, government clerks, businessmen, trade unionists, and others. The president's visitors will freely express their opinions regarding the sectors in which they operate and about others which condition the country's future. Omar Bongo certainly does not need lessons to lead Gabon but, as a man of dialog, he likes the confrontation of ideas and experiences. As a statesman he listens to the deep aspirations of the people. [Excerpts] [Libreville L'UNION in French 12 Feb 80 p 1] 2662

CSO: 4400

AMBASSADORIAL, GUBERNATORIAL, GOVERNMENTAL CHANGES REPORTED

Conakry JOROYA in French 26 Jan 80 pp 2-3

[Text] By an order dated today, 25 January 1980, the comrades named have been appointed to the following posts:

- 1) ambassador of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea to Moscow: Louis Holle, previously ambassador to Berlin;
- 2) ambassador of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea to Berlin: Aboubacar Kaba, previously governor of Macenta;
- 3) ambassador of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea to Bissau: Mohamed Sakho, previously governor of Mali;
- 4) ambassador of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea to Rome: Morou Balde, previously secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- 5) governor of the administrative region of Kankan: Zakariaou Toure, previously governor of Kouroussa;
- 6) governor of the administrative region of Macenta: Maj Diarra Traore, previously governor of Pita;
- 7) governor of the administrative region of Labe: Lama Dore, previously governor of Gaoual;
- 8) governor of the administrative region of Kouroussa: Sekou Sissoko, previously governor of Kerouane;
- 9) governor of the administrative region of Gaoual: Aguibou Sow, previously governor of Dabola;
- 10) governor of the administrative region of Pita: Sekou Kaba, previously ambassador of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea to Moscow;
- 11) governor of the administrative region of Dabola: Fara Francois Kamano, previously governor of Yomou;

- 12) governor of the administrative region of Kerouane: Moustapha Diaboula, previously governor of Tougue;
- 13) governor of the administrative region of Tougue: Mounirou Camara, previously governor of Boffa;
- 14) governor of the administrative region of Yomou: Mamadou Barry, previously governor of Labe;
- 15) governor of the administrative region of Mali: El Hadj Amadou Binani Diallo, previously chief of staff in the Office of the President of the Republic;
- 16) governor of the administrative region of Boffa: Kandas Conde, secretary general of the CNTG [National Confederation of Guinean Workers];
- 17) governor of N'Zerekore: Sidi Mohamed Keita, commanding officer of the People's Army, replacing Ibrahima Cherif, assigned to the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research;
- 18) chief of staff in the Office of the President of the Republic: Bouba-car Biro Barry, previously ambassador of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea to Bissau;
- 19) deputy chief of staff in the Office of President of the Republic: Sidi Sissoko, previously consul general in Sanniquellie;
- 20) chief of staff in the Ministry in charge of Islamic Affairs: Mohamed Lamine Diaby, in service in the same ministry;
- 21) chief of staff in the Ministry of Social Affairs: Nabi Yaya Camara, previously chief of staff in the former Ministry of Exchanges Domain; and
- 22) chief of staff in the Ministry of Internal Commerce: Alimou Diallo, previously chief of staff in the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Ready for the Revolution!  
Conakry, 25 January 1980  
Signed: Ahmed Sekou Toure  
President of the Revolutionary  
People's Republic of Guinea

11,464  
CSO: 4400

## BRIEFS

USSR OCEANOGRAPHIC VESSEL'S VISIT--The "Lomonossov," a laboratory ship from the USSR based in the Ukraine, is still docked at the Port of Conakry this year. The vessel is involved in oceanographic research and studies. It should be noted that in cooperation with the USSR, the party-state is in the process of building a totally modern oceanographic center in Conakry. The center's opening is scheduled for May 1981, but the Soviet party estimates that it will probably open in January 1981. The "Lomonossov" has 14 of the most modern laboratories and a highly advanced computer center. Its staff includes 133 workers, of which 57 are scientists working in different areas of specialization. On the evening of 8 January, the "city at sea" received a large group of visitors, among them the diplomatic and consular corps. The atmosphere was animated and the curious guests asked all manner of questions while touring the ship. In his welcoming speech, the ship commander said that he was very satisfied with the large turnout for the visit to the vessel, which remains a living symbol of Guinean-Soviet friendship, woven through science and other forms of cooperation for a very long time. For example, on the morning of 10 January, Guinean research workers organized a round table with Soviet scientists in order to discuss specific problems connected with oceanographic data. The "Lomonossov" expedition throughout the Guinean Gulf also demonstrates the interest which all maritime African nations have in oceanography. Before weighing anchor for the last time, scientists aboard the "Lomonossov" will draw the conclusions from their expedition, working jointly with Guinean cadres specializing in oceanographic research and studies. [Text] [Conakry HOROYA in French 11 Jan 80 p 2] 11,464

TEXTILE COMPLEX RENOVATION--Comrade Dr Lansana Beavogui, member of the National Political Bureau and prime minister in charge of planning and statistics, proceeded, at 1000 hours Monday morning, to sign a contract covering renovation of the Sanoyah Textile Complex by the Schaeffer-UCO [expansion unknown] firm. The ceremony was held in the conference room of the office of the prime minister and was attended, on behalf of Guinea, by comrades N'Fanly Sangare, minister to the EEC, Boubacar Barry and Mory Keita, director and deputy director of the EEC Division of the Office of Prime Minister, and Saliou Cisse, general administrator of the Sanoyah Textile Complex. Representing our partners were Francois Vrinat, general

director of Schaeffer-UCO, and Van Naevenbeke, head of the EEC delegation in Guinea. Following the signing of the contract, Vrinat, representing Schaeffer-UCO, pledged scrupulous respect for the clauses of the contract and promised to do everything possible to merit the trust of the Guinean Government. Work on renovation of the Sanoyah Textile Complex, which will cost \$42 million, financed by our country and the EEC, will begin in February 1980. [Text] [Conakry HOROYA in French 17 Jan 80 p 2] 11,464

CSO: 4400

IDB FUEL LOAN; TALKS OPEN FOR FURTHER LOANS

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 14 Feb 80 p 8

[Excerpts] Through an agreement signed in Jidda between the government of Guinea-Bissau, the Islamic Development Bank and the Senegalese BP [People's Bank], \$10 billion in credit has been granted to our country for the purchase of fuel. In a statement to ANG, Comrade Inacio Semedo Junior, general director of international cooperation, said that, in addition to signing the accords for these loans, he discussed with IDB officials the possibility of obtaining IDB financing for projects related to the Cumere Agroindustrial Complex, the Bissalanca Airport, the Gambiel dam and the Bambadinca-Xitole-Quebo highway.

With respect to the Cumere complex, it is noted that, through the Saudi Fund, Saudi Arabia has already financed 50 percent of the total cost of the project.

Also, the Kuwaiti Fund has financed 50 percent of the cost of construction at the Bissalanca Airport; financing for the rest of the cost of its execution must now be obtained.

For the Gambiel dam, an ambitious project offering great prospects for the future, our government is seeking to obtain financing to go ahead with the plan, since it will mean the recovery of about 6,000 hectares of land, on which it is planned to plant sugar cane, tobacco, fruit trees, etc.

Regarding the Bambadinca-Xitole-Quebo road, Comrade Semedo discussed with IDB officials the possibility of obtaining the rest of the financing needed for construction, since the EEC has already financed the studies and part of the construction.

In Vienna, Austria, our delegation met with OPEC, and was told that the oil-producing countries will make \$2 million available to our government to help with our balance of payments deficit, aggravated by the increasing rise in the price of petroleum.

6362

CSO: 4401

## GUINEA-BISSAU

### PLANS FOR VETERAN EMPLOYMENT UNDERWAY

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 14 Feb 80 p 14

[Excerpts] It is the present policy of the armed forces to gradually demobilize the combatants of the liberation of the country until the FARP [People's Armed Forces] is reduced to meet current national defense needs.

A complementary goal of the policy is to provide civilian employment, either in production or services, for every veteran.

Almost all the soldiers who have been demobilized, numbering about 620, have managed to find jobs quickly. Nevertheless, in terms of government and public service employment, there has been a certain lack of planning in the acceptance of job applications from these veterans.

#### Civilian Duties and Privileges

According to Comrade Correia, there have been problems monitoring job placements, not only for want of national service infrastructures but also because the departments and public companies have had reservations about veterans. Because the colonialist system always denied them access to schooling, many of these comrades have a low level of education and have not learned other skills.

"We must give priority to veterans, as provided in Law No 5 of the National People's Assembly. But we must also be realistic in recognizing our shortcomings," Correia told us.

"Actually, no matter how good a soldier he has been, an individual should have a job consistent with his ability, so as not to create problems in the development of local employment.

"The privilege conferred by our party and state on those who enjoy the status of soldiers for the liberation of the country does not relieve them of their duties as citizens in meeting the demands of the present phase."

## Veterans Association Arm of Unity and Dynamization

For a long time, there has been talk of the possibility of creating regional veterans associations. The idea has not been acted upon to date, but the Commission of Combatants for the Liberation of the Country and our party secretariat are making a joint study for the establishment of an organization that would include not only the wounded and disabled veterans but would extend membership to other active party militants.

According to the directors of the commission, where the idea originated, this institution should be more a mass organization than a government agency, although it would be competent to officially represent the commission in the respective region. Such an organization could contribute significantly to educating, mobilizing and strengthening the party action of the veterans and the public in general with respect to the problems our nation is facing now.

In areas where veterans are concentrated and where the climate and geographical conditions are suitable for development, there are plans to create settlements for veterans interested in joining such collective groups. These would not be cooperatives, specifically. The project is part of a general effort toward community development and integration, calling for joint action with the Rural Development Commission.

Paulo Correia is optimistic about the impact the project could have for increased production and awareness in rural areas. Correia feels that the integration of veterans in rural communities will enable them to feel useful to society, and at the same time will contribute to the ideological enrichment of the peasants and their awareness of their part in the tasks of production.

6362

CSO: 4401

## GUINEA-BISSAU

### BRIEFS

**FRENCH MINERAL FINANCING**--On Friday morning, in the State Commission for Economic Coordination and Planning, an agreement was signed between the governments of Guinea-Bissau and France, for financing in the amount of 3 million French francs, or about 24 million pesos. The loan will be used to execute the second phase of geological studies and mineral prospecting of the Paleozoic mass in the eastern area of the country, specifically Bafata and Gabu. The signing was witnessed by Comrades Vasco Cabral, state commissioner of economic coordination and planning, and Samba Lamine Mane, state commissioner of natural resources. Representing France was a delegation from the French Ministry of Cooperation, and Yver Robin, charge d'affaires of the French Embassy in our country. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 16 Feb 80 p 8] 6362

**UN FOOD ASSISTANCE**--On Thursday morning, Comrade Inacio Semedo Junior, director general of cooperation, and Mr Anatoli Tchjotov, UNDP representative in our country, signed agreements for two 2-year programs for assistance to schools and public health services, based on an accord of June 1974 between the WFP and the government of Guinea-Bissau. The school aid program will provide 2,000 students in various schools and orphanages with 1,029 tons of foodstuffs, valued at \$627,000, or about 13 million pesos. The public health program will provide about 1,000 hospital patients and preschool children with 1,550 tons of essential foodstuffs, valued at \$952,000, or about 34 million pesos. In the simple ceremony in the General Directorate of International Cooperation, an agreement was also signed for a plan of operation for the WFP's contribution of 3,500 tons of corn in emergency aid, in response to our government's appeal to the international community after last year's drought. We would call attention to the WFP's assistance since our country's liberation, and its determination to continue to assist our government in its efforts toward national development and reconstruction. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 16 Feb 80 p 2] 6362

**ECONOMIC DELEGATION TO EUROPE**--By decision of the party and government of Guinea-Bissau, in the next few days an economic mission will go to several European countries to study issues related to social and economic programs in our country. The delegation will also search out new possibilities for financing and, in particular, will study various questions related to the

exploitation of the country's natural resources. The delegation includes Comrades Vasco Cabral, state commissioner of coordination and planning, Samba Lamine Mane, state commissioner of natural resources, and Eng Lorena Santos, director general of natural resources. They will visit Portugal, France, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and possibly Italy or Luxembourg. The mission will meet with various government organs in the respective countries, from the ministerial level to that of agency directors and officials. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 19 Feb 80 p 2] 6362

BRAZILIAN CREDIT FOR AGRICULTURE--The Federal Republic of Brazil has extended credit in the amount of \$5 million to the government of Guinea-Bissau, to be used to finance a rum distillery and for the acquisition of farm equipment, domestic appliances and vehicles. The information came from Comrade Armando Ramos, state commissioner of commerce, industry and crafts, who negotiated the line of credit with the Brazilians. During his visit to Brazil, Ramos arranged for a meeting with Brazilian government officials next month in Lisbon, to study the possibilities for broader cooperation and other sources of funding. He also arranged with officials of the Rio de Janeiro Mint for passports to Guinea-Bissau. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 14 Feb 80 p 6] 6362

USSR TRADE UNION DONATION--Yesterday evening, Soviet Ambassador Viacheslav Seminov presented a gift of over 700,000 kilos of various medicines from the Soviet Trade Unions to the UNTG [National Union of Workers of Guinea-Bissau]. The presentation took place in the Bissalanca International Airport. The UNTG was represented by Comrade Juvencio Gomes, member of the CSL [Supreme Struggle Committee] and president of the City of Bissau Committee of State, in the absence of the UNTG secretary general. Presenting the medicine, the Soviet ambassador spoke of the traditional friendship between the CPSU and the PAIGC, and between the Soviet trade unions and the UNTG, the result of the continuing solidarity between the Soviet people and the people of Guinea-Bissau. Responding to the ambassador, Comrade Gomes expressed thanks for "this further act of solidarity by the Soviet trade unions, reflecting our friendship and cooperation in the path we have taken for the future, for the conquest of human progress." Representing the USSR, Yurt Lundianadido, cultural attache of the Soviet Embassy, also attended the presentation ceremony. Representing the UNTG were Comrades Salvador Fernandes, member of the provisional national secretariat, and Juca Pires, chief of the department of foreign relations. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 14 Feb 80 p 6] 6362

CSO: 4401

## SPECIAL DELEGATES' CONFERENCE PRESIDED OVER BY MOI

## 'Most Controversial' KANU Meeting

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Mar 80 pp 1, 11

[Article by Joseph Karimi]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Moi yesterday presided over one of the most controversial KANU meetings ever held.

Delegates were free to criticise and make suggestions aimed at correcting the present political situation.

The President said he would not hesitate to take drastic action against any party member, MP, Cabinet Minister, civil servant, or member of the public if he or she was found working towards defeating the common goals of the nation.

He particularly hit out at rumour-mongering, corruption and smuggling.

The special delegates' conference, which lasted from 10.10 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. at Plenary Hall, the Kenyatta Conference Centre, Nairobi, was attended by party delegates from all over the country.

Frank speeches touched on alleged groupings, a power struggle allegedly aimed at the Vice-Presidency, rumour-mongering, food shortages, tribalism, smuggling, party policy and recognition of the party's officials by the Government machinery.

In his winding-up speech, the President who proved himself ready to sort out differences on the spot, thanked all who had spoken and said their remarks had been noted by him and the party leadership for action.

President Moi told the delegates it was the responsibility of every leader to promote unity, peace and love.

He said all Kenyans should strive to promote an atmosphere conducive to stability and rapid development.

He asked for renewed commitment from every leader so as to boost understanding and stamp out rumours.

Rumour-mongering had become rife and was an instrument for destroying national unity, he warned.

President Moi praised Mr. James Gichuru, a Minister of State in the President's Office for the work he had done and was continuing to do for the party as chairman of the Kiambu branch.

The President said money obtained through life membership would be shared between headquarters and the branches; all deposit money paid by civic election candidates would go to the branches.

Touching on the recent riot at the university, Presidentt Moi said the students should realise their responsibilities rather than throwing plates about and breaking windows.

He said he was aware not all students deserved to be reprimanded.

The President said Kenya was going to have enough maize meal and that people were free to choose what type to eat. He said

yellow and white maize was plentiful.

On personal freedom, President Moi said every Kenyan should feel he or she was living in a free country.

"Even Odinga is now free . . . . This is the Kenya we want," he emphasised.

He recalled that, when he had been Vice-President, rumour-mongers had had it that he was selling all the land to the Kikuyu and others had said he sold it to the Kalenjin in the Rift Valley.

"Every one should realise that they have a President with the interests of all at heart, a President for one all," he said.

The President told the delegates they should tell the people at home that all rumour-mongers should be reported to police and action taken against them.

He called on Kenyans to plant trees during the rainy season. "We have to protect our water catchments and seriously work on soil conservation," he said.

He said smuggling and corruption were tools of destruction and must be stamped out.

He added he would be calling all chiefs for a briefing about how to co-ordinate their services with the party.

In speeches from the floor, Vice-President Mwai Kibaki also blasted rumour-mongering and dwelt at length on the alleged power struggle for his post.

He said a rumour was abroad that he had a group opposed to President Moi. Such rumour-mongers wanted to plunge Kenya into trouble, he said.

"Those who go round saying they are my friends, and are grouped behind me, should rest assured that I can never harbour a friend who helps me to fight my boss!" Kibaki said amid applause.

Attorney-General Charles Njonjo reminded delegates that the Kanu Constitution as amended in 1978, had not been registered with his office and that the party headquarters had not made returns since 1974.

Secretary-general Robert Matano had said returns were still being gathered, but some officials did not seem to know what the formula was.

President Moi ruled that branches had two weeks to provide the information required and that the Constitution of the party be registered within a week.

Dr. Njoroge Mungai, chairman of the Nairobi branch, said President Moi had succeeded as a leader because he had not behaved vindictively since taking over.

"Some people thought that after Kenyatta there would be chaos, and even now they are trying to bring chaos," he said.

A woman delegate from Nairobi, speaking with emotion pointed a finger at the dais and said: "Why should we be told of a power struggle involving people in top posts?"

"You are the people who are creating problems for us. Anybody tired of office should tell us so . . . we found against *Wazungu* (Whites) and brought Uhuru. The problems we have are from MPs we elected recently," she said.

She noted that the same people holding big posts and earning good pay were not satisfied with their posts. "They are the ones inciting students to riot. We want all of us to be true as Nyanyo advocates," she said.

Mr. Njenga Karume, Assistant Home Affairs Minister, said he agreed that it was "we leaders who are causing problems." But he added: "Since President Moi took over, there has been no bloodshed and we do not want to see it."

Mr. Karume continued the attack on rumour-mongering and accused newspapers of spreading it.

Home Affairs Minister Stanley Oloitipiti said blood had been shed to wrest Uhuru.

"Why should we shed blood among ourselves now? Those saying Moi brought hunger should tell us whether he also brought the 1915, 1934, 1943 and 1961 spells of hunger."

On the Constitution, he said: "The Vice-President is Mwai Kibaki. If Moi dies, Kibaki will take over immediately and, if he appoints me his Vice-President, I will take over in the event of him dying."

Mr. G.G. Kariuki, a Minister of State, said that when rumours were started, it was the public who were used to spread them.

"If there are any groupings with an objective of taking over the post of Vice-President, the individuals involved should be exposed at a national executive council meeting."

Mr. Martin Shikuku, an Assistant Minister for Livestock Development said all Kenyans should share the national cake equally.

But he was heckled by delegates when he suggested that Parliament pass a law demanding that Kenyans declare how they obtained their properties.

## 'Refreshing Experience of Institutional Democracy'

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Mar 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

WEDNESDAY's special delegates' conference of the ruling Kanu party was a refreshing experience of institutional democracy at work. All those who so wished were free to speak their mind — on any subject they wanted. Even the President, Mr. Moi, who is also President of Kanu, was subjected to searching comment during the 4½-hour discussion. A good deal of ground was covered, with the President indicating at the end of it all that due note had been taken of delegates' views.

This presupposes that appropriate action will be taken to remedy some of the things that were given an airing; and a good thing it will be, too, because there is a tendency among human beings to take advantage of other people's latitude and step up the tempo of their own actions. When one considers that the Kanu officials held forth on a number of contentious and important issues such as food shortages, rumour-mongering, tribal groupings, smuggling, party policy and what the Vice-President, Mr. Kibaki, himself described as a power struggle allegedly aimed at the Vice-

Presidency, it is essential that action is taken as necessary.

It is a good thing that the delegates were able to air their views, or vent their spleen, but it is important to bear in mind that parties anywhere, and more so ruling parties, must be guided in their work by clearly laid down rules and that discipline must prevail at all times. Kenya today, a little over four months after the last general elections, is still in the throes of settling down to a new five-year term. There are new people in the Cabinet and in the top echelons of the Government. We have many new faces in Parliament, and many newcomers holding office in parastatal organisations and in other positions of influence.

The process of settling down goes on apace, but it would seem that lurking in the shadows there are some people who are determined to stir things up. These are the people to whom the President referred when he promised to take drastic action against anyone found to be working to defeat the common aims of the nation. There are many amongst us who are wolves in sheep's clothing, who continue to entertain illusions of power, who brush aside warnings and appeals and carry on regardless breaking rules and laws, riding roughshod over other people and their aspirations and rights, and generally behaving as if they are above correction and reprimand.

The message came through loud and clear during Wednesday's debate that a great deal remains to be done in Kenya — and the same can be said about any other nation, big or small, rich or poor, newly independent or old established — in order to spread the benefits of advancement to as many people as possible. Rome was not built in a day; by the same token, our builders must not be jeopardised in their efforts by the bespoilers. Every Kenyan has a right to a share of the national cake, a goal towards which President Moi's Government is working so assiduously. Some Kenyans have special positions, not of privilege but as leaders of the people who elected them to office, but no one has any inherent right to privileges setting them apart as special beings.

Finally, a word about the Press. While we as a newspaper are grateful for having been permitted to sit in during the Kanu proceedings, we join the Kenya Union of Journalists in taking issue with those who call themselves leaders, yet indulge in misguided attacks on the Press. Some of them are people who seek publicity, or complain bitterly when denied it; others are people who have failed in their attempts to stifle the newspapers or order them not to report on certain activities. If the Kenyan masses, including their MPs and Kanu officials, have a role to play in taking this country forward, so has the Press. Gratuitous comments and unfounded criticisms will not deter us from our path.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE COMMISSION BILL MEETS OPPOSITION

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 23 Mar 80 p 5

[Article by Dorothy Kwoyu]

[Excerpt]

**THE ill-fated Local Government Service Commission Bill, which has been miscarrying since it was first introduced into Parliament in 1971, is threatening to abort again, this time even before its viability has been assessed by the National Assembly.**

Not since the idea was conceived 13 years ago has there been such serious lobbying outside Parliament to kill it, with ALGE (the Association of Local Government Employers) presenting an eight-point opposition report to the Minister for Local Government and Urban Development, Mr. Charles Rubia, appealing that he "shelve this idea altogether."

Significant in the report as well as recent Press statements made by some senior officials of ALGAK (The Association of Local Government Authorities of Kenya) is their understanding of the commission as a tool purely against them.

For instance, ALGE's executive secretary, Mr. Tom Oduor, who compiled the report mentioned above, pleads: "If we have failed, Mr. Minister, in any way in the performance of our duties, then we are ready to correct our errors."

And ALGAK chairman, who is also Nairobi Mayor, Coun. Nathan Kahara, protests: "We

have been in office for a few months and have done nothing to warrant a commission. So why not give us chance to practise democracy?"

What is at stake for ALGE should the LGSC Bill be enacted is of course the onus to hire and fire as well as discipline their staff. And this is brought out clearly in the eight points of protest, most of which revolve around this issue.

And while one would hesitate to evaluate their arguments against the commission, one would nonetheless boldly point out that the whole idea of the commission is not new, having been conceived in 1967.

This is precisely what has failed to be reflected in ALGE's protest, and what a Government source with a sound legislative backing sets out to correct.

According to the source, the commission was "first proposed in Sessional Paper No. 12 of 1967, which was a report on the Local Government Commission of Inquiry, paragraph 109 of which says: "In this chapter, the commission deals with problems of recruiting and training staff for the Ministry of Local Government and local authorities."

"It recommends the constitution of the Local Government Staff Commission and in addition deals with the relationship of councillors and staff discipline and the relationship of the local government administration with the provincial and district administration..."

It was following this, the source said, that the Local Government Service Commission Bill 1971 was drafted and published.

"The Bill was read for the second time on November 16, 1971, and the then Minister for Local Government had this to say: "This idea of establishing a local government service commission is not a really new one (sic)...It was an idea that was in fact considered much earlier in the history of our independence and it was specifically recommended to the Government in 1967 by a board of inquiry that was making various recommendations for improvement on our local government system, however, for reasons not best known to me, the idea was not implemented..."

"We are creating a body very similar to the Public Service Commission but whose main purpose," he continued, "is to deal with employees of the local authorities."

The situation at present, the source pointed out, is that the respective local authorities have staff committees consisting of the elected councillor and the clerk as the secretary. The staff committee advertises and fills the posts as they arise, except for the positions of the clerk, the treasurer or the deputy clerk.

ALGE admits as much in point (c) of their protest, saying: "The Minister also approves or disapproves the appointment of chief officers and no chief officer can be

removed from office without the sanction of the Minister.

"This ministerial power," the argument goes, "already offers the Central Government an opportunity to ensure that there is no abuse of power by the local authorities in senior staff appointments and that officers in the councils are not unduly victimized for performing their lawful duties."

One of the aims of the LGSC Bill as expressed by Dr. J.G. Kiano, the Minister then, on P. 1194 of the National Assembly Reports Vol. XXVII was "to give a sense of security and permanence to the employees who work for our various local authorities."

It is not for this writer to go into the underlying issues involved in the recent attempted dismissal of the Nairobi Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Wilson Mueni.

But one point is clear, and that is the validity of Dr. Kiano's view that the Bill would "give a sense of security and permanence to local authority employees."

It was also intended that once passed, the Bill would "enable these employees to work as impartially as possible without constant direction by the functional committees of the council."

Members of Parliament, the source reveals "were really opposed to clause 8 (ii) (a) which dealt with the transfer of local authority officers from one local authority to another."

They also wanted an independent chairman and eight members, possibly one from each province, to be represented in the commission. They were opposed to a clause excluding certain categories of people from membership to the commission — Members of Parliament for instance — and the Bill was rejected by the House, after Mr. K. B. Mwamaandi moved a motion to the effect, which was supported by Mr. W. Wabuge.

It was defeated after a heated debate by a narrow margin of 35 to 33 votes, the source disclosed.

The rejected Bill was then discussed by a Ministerial committee and a new draft was agreed upon.

A motion to kill the Bill during the Second reading by Mr. S. Kurgat (the then MP for Kerio Central) was defeated.

The Bill went to the Committee of the whole House on September 14, 1972. It was adjourned and continued on September 21, 1972.

"It was finally agreed to establish a commission to be known as the Local Government Service Commission which would consist of eight members, one from each province, appointed by the Minister. This Bill, the source said, "was withdrawn by the Minister (Dr. Kiano)" inadvertently, on technical grounds.

What is amazing for the SUNDAY NATION source is that the Bill, which was almost as

good as passed, should now be looked upon as something totally new.

More so since they recognise in point (g) of their opposition to the commission that "it may be that the establishment of a LGSC would do away with victimisation of officers on political grounds as well as with the engagement of staff on the basis of nepotism."

But in defending their opposition to the LGSC, they state that "it is a recognised fact that the Industrial Court has the power to reinstate any employee who may have his services terminated without just cause."

"There is also no guarantee that the staff of the commission who will be largely accountable to themselves will fall into the very temptations for which some of the councillors and chief officers have been accused."

A point which our source refuted was (h) where ALGE describes as "a prescription for frustration, indiscipline and inefficiency," the expectation that they would work with staff whose engagement they had played no part at all and whom they cannot discipline without the approval of the commission.

## NAIROBI CITY COUNCIL FACING NEW BUDGETARY PROPOSALS CRISIS

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 23 Mar 80 pp 1, 25

[Article by John Esibi]

[Text]

**NAIROBI City Council is once again facing a fresh crisis over the budgetary proposals for 1979/80 put forward by the chief officers, which apparently have already been turned down by both the Finance Committee and the Mayor, Coun. Nathan Kahara.**

The Finance Committee and the Mayor have turned down the proposed budgetary recommendations on the grounds that they include, among other things, the closure or suspension of a number of essential services such as day nursery schools already provided for by the council, as well as advocating a general increase in rates.

Even this month, full council meetings scheduled originally to approve this year's budget have had to be postponed and/or cancelled for the simple reason that the councillors could not agree with the proposals "until they are revised".

According to sources close to City Hall, Coun. Kahara adamantly has insisted that suspension of essential services already provided for by the council and a general increase in rates at this stage are "detrimental" to the welfare of the citizens of Nairobi due to the current economic situation prevailing in the country as a whole.

The budgetary recommendations proposals were handed to the Finance Committee by the officers through the Town Clerk, Mr. S.J. Getonga, in his capacity as the council's chief officer.

According to the proposals, the chief officers are pressing for the following recommendations:

To close, let or suspend all "non-essential" undertakings which include day nurseries, Nairobi Primary School boarding, School Meal Service, the City Stadium and the popular City Hall restaurant.

Other "non-essential" undertakings being recommended to be either closed down, let or suspended include the Waiyaka Training School (which caters for disabled children), the School Leavers Study Centre, Bar Trading Account, Lettings, Beer Shops and Poultry Abattoir.

Apparently the chief officers' recommendations are based on "ways and means" of reducing the draft budget details for the period 1979/80.

In their proposals, the chief officers noted that as instructed by the Finance Committee meeting held on Thursday, the chief officers met and critically

reviewed the draft budget for the year 1980, with a view to, where possible, reducing the estimated deficits.

"In particular, the chief officers gave careful consideration to the fact that within the framework of current inflationary trends, and given the recently approved housing allowances to the council employees, it is expected that some increases over the 1979 levels are inevitable."

The chief officers accordingly made several recommendations.

One recommendation proposed by the chief officers is "an immediate embargo on the purchase of all new furniture, equipment and vehicles".

They also propose "not to carry out proposed decorations to buildings, both internal and external, as provided in the draft budget unless necessary to meet legal requirements".

The chief officers further note in their proposal that "in accordance with the directive from the Ministry of Local Government and Urban Development, it will be necessary to obtain the Minister's approval for supplementary estimates for 1979 to cover the deficit for £506,633".

They also noted that the overall deficit for the two years, amounting to £1,367,088, remains to be financed.

Since the Finance Committee and the Mayor have already turned down the proposed recommendations, observers at City Hall view it as yet another show down and confrontation between the council and the chief officers.

## MINISTER DISCUSSES MAIZE, MEAT SUPPLY PROBLEMS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Mar 80 p 11

[Interview with Jeremiah Nyagah, minister for livestock development, by John Esibi early last week in Nairobi]

[Text]

**Q. ACCORDING** to the present Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Osogo), the food shortages currently being experienced by the country came about as a result of "lack of proper planning" in the Ministry of which you were then in charge. You on the other hand maintain we had "sufficient" food...that we shouldn't have these shortages. Where lies the truth?

**A.** There is no conflict at all in what the Minister for Agriculture has said and what I have said. Planning takes many aspects. You can have planning for production, planning for storage, planning for distribution and also planning for marketing.

In any of those aspects, something could have gone wrong, and I must admit frankly here that we were not very strong in the two latter ones (distribution and marketing). But we had done well with planning for production.

Now the present Minister for Agriculture has inherited a similar situation I inherited in 1970 when I was appointed Minister for Agriculture at a time when the country faced shortage of maize.

He is therefore trying to operate in a situation that is beyond his control. That is a situation which is not of his own making. It is true that sometime last week I did say I had witnessed plenty of food. That, I did witness and I still stand by this fact.

When I went round as late as

April last year, there was plenty of maize in the stores (inside as well as outside). I personally visited maize growing zones such as Butere, Moi's Bridge, Kitale, Bungoma and Nakuru. There were plenty of bags of maize. In Nairobi here at Industrial Area and even at Changamwe at the Coast. All places were filled to capacity with bags of maize.

In fact it wasn't just me alone. The whole country, including the Cabinet, was fully kept informed that we had a surplus of maize. The maize world prices at that time weren't good, and so we devised measures of disposing of the maize we had. Some of it was sold to schools at a reduced price, a portion of it was kept aside for livestock.

So I still stand by my statement that there was plenty of food up to April. Anything that was to be disposed of in the form of export required the signature of the Minister for Agriculture, and nothing therefore should have been exported without my signature.

We approved about 100,000 tons of maize to be exported. Some of course, went to Zambia and maybe to other places. Anything that I did approve for export, I take full responsibility for that.

But anything extra which might have gone out (and I believe something must have left this country) should be investigated. After President Moi took over, the fight against *magendo* started. The boun-

daries to Uganda and Tanzania were sealed and/or closed. Naturally those places remained policed and I take it for granted that nothing could have escaped unnoticed.

What I suspect, therefore is that maize could have gone out through the normal railway line to the outlet, which is the port of Mombasa perhaps. If investigations were to be launched, the records shown by our store people, Railway officials and port authorities will tell us who did export maize to where and with whose permission other than mine.

Leave alone that, if investigations were started, maybe those people doing the loading and unloading will throw some light on who the culprits are.

**Q. Do you suspect the smuggling of maize could have been done during or after your tenure of office as Minister for Agriculture?**

**A.** I talked about my visiting maize-producing zones...So anything that could have taken place after that is what I mean. Anything other than what I did approve to be exported should be probed.

Since I was still Minister for Agriculture until December...yet we started experiencing the current shortages around that time, whatever might have taken place did take place during my time as Minister.

I will therefore stand firm with what I did authorise. Anything that might have slipped out

without my authority, is what raises suspicion. Who authorised it, why and by how much.

**Q. What of the maize which was exported to Zambia? Was it really planned for, or were we doing that to subsidise the food situation in that country?**

**A.** There was no subsidising of maize to Zambia or anything like that. We were in a state of surplus. And we were looking for ways and means of getting rid of this.

Zambia was in a state of difficulties...and countries that were approached by Zambia like Britain, Holland, the US as well as organisations like UNDP and FAO were looking for maize from elsewhere...They knew that we had a surplus, and so they approached us. And we talked.

The prices that were being offered were attractive. We even talked of selling the maize and instead of receiving cash, we could be supplied with wheat. We worked out a formula through which we could not lose our foreign exchange. So we saw our maize turning into wheat.

We also fed our beef with our maize. So there was no question of giving a present to Zambia in the form of maize. Zambia was just one country which approached us. And it could have been any other country.

**Q. Apart from Zambia, where else did Kenya export maize during your time as Minister for Agriculture?**

**A.** I must confess that I can't quite remember, but there were a number of permits that came. And there it is again. Such permits, if they were legal ones, will have my signature...and if somebody wants to investigate them they will be available.

**Q. We turn to Livestock Development, your present Ministry. Fears are being voiced that soon we might run short of beef, mutton, etc. Is there anything that the Ministry is doing to restrict the number of goats and sheep slaughtered for "weekend roasting"?**

**A.** The Livestock Ministry has certain implications. We were charged with production...so that we still can maintain that goal of self-sufficiency in food. Meat and milk are food.

We are charged with the responsibility of making sure that the country has not only

sufficient food, but also for surplus to export. To do this, we must therefore ensure both quality and quantity.

We are carrying out research into all this. We have, of course, certain constraints which are in the field of production. We haven't enough animals to produce as quickly as we want.

Animals are very susceptible to weather conditions. And when all these are taken into account, we still have this marketing problem which we ourselves have no control over.

We aim at achieving self-sufficiency in livestock development. We will do all we can to control diseases which affect livestock.

**Q. But what is it that the Ministry is doing to restrict the number of goats and sheep slaughtered at weekends just for "leisure eating"?**

**A.** You cannot have your cake and eat it. We have trained our people that you need certain ingredients in your food, so that you become healthy people. We have taught them, and they have accepted it.

Mwananchi has had his/her standard of living now raised. Therefore they can eat and dress the way they want. If they can afford to buy and roast mutton or beef for that matter, we as a government can do nothing provided such meat has been inspected.

**Q. The KMC admit they are in the red. In your view what do you think has led to this? Could it be the setting up of the controversial Halal slaughter house which might have generated stiff competition?**

**A.** Halal came into being. I think, way back in 1972/73 when things were not as bad as they are now with animals. The KMC, which was then tuned to exports, recommended (and we saw it fit) that there should be other slaughterhouses that there should be other slaughter houses of a high enough standard of hygiene to cater for urban needs.

This was allowed and so a number of slaughter houses were allowed to operate. The one in Ngong, it appears, closed down and so Halal came into being. But later the Halal slaughter house became so big and modern that it became a story in itself.

The KMC, on the other hand,

soon found that after the last drought, they were not having enough animals of high quality and standard to be marketed the way that they were thinking originally.

The smaller slaughter houses (whose overheads were small) could easily compete with the KMC. They could go and negotiate with the farmers, as to how much they could pay. And they adjusted their prices accordingly, whereas the KMC could not cope with the situation.

**Q. But what finally happened to the Halal slaughter house? What became of the police investigations into Halal?**

**A.** The Government is a very interesting body, efficient and thorough. This matter was passed on to a department of the Government and assigned to a certain Ministry to look into. And when they have completed this, I hope they will come out with full details and the country will be told...and so let me not dwell at length on it.

But, however, it is a point that I would like to be followed, because there are public funds involved in this...wananchi are interested and would like to know the truth. So they are entitled to it.

**Q. But what is your Ministry or the Government for that matter going to do to assist the KMC to get out of the red and meet the rising demand for beef and mutton?**

**A.** The KMC have been in financial problems for a long time. When I took over in 1970, they were already in financial difficulties.

Then they had a management organisation from America to assist them. This is a political government and so a time came when it was decided that we should have our own men to run the KMC. But that did not help.

The marketing side of the KMC has always been the problem. Hence the financial problem. KMC has always remained a problem to the Government. But I hope that the problem will one day be solved.

Even at Uplands Bacon Factory, we already have a problem too. What I have inherited is not an easy thing but tough problems. But given time, and without interference, we will overcome.

**Q.** Apart from financial crisis, Mr. Minister, what seems to be the problem? Do we have sufficient animals to be slaughtered at both the KMC and at Uplands Bacon Factory?

**A.** At the moment, if the KMC had enough finance, they could run the factory. There are animals. Because farmers who have not had their animals bought for a long time, would like to get rid of some of their stock.

But production must be stepped up. We must find their feeds, and we will have sufficient number of animals. With regard to export, let me not alarm anyone. But what we are experiencing in Kenya is a very leisurely way of life as far as meat is concerned.

The prices of beef and mutton are low compared with outside prices. There are people outside Kenya who stay for a week or two without eating an ounce of meat. But here, a Kenyan wants to eat meat at breakfast, lunch and dinner. And besides, he wants to get out of the house to have some meat at the back of shop.

In fact in other countries, soy beans are used to be converted into beef. Here we have not reached that stage.

The eating habits of Kenyans have changed a great deal and people don't seem to think of what is going on outside this country as far as beef is concerned.

**Q.** Maybe when you talk of Kenyans here you mean the middle and upper classes. But are you aware that the ordinary mwananchi can no longer afford a kilo of beef, leave alone mutton or chicken? Are you further aware of the fact that they no longer can afford even *matumbo*?

**A.** Maybe the ordinary mwananchi who wanted just to eat *matumbo* can no longer get

it. *Matumbo* comes from the inside of an animal. In Nairobi, mainly *matumbo* usually came from the KMC. But if the KMC is not slaughtering, then the *matumbo* will not be there.

But the mwananchi whom you described as both middle or upper class, when he slaughters goats and sheep at the weekend, the *matumbo* is eaten there and then in the form of *mitura*.

Now I admit that we must look into the local prices of beef, mutton and poultry meat. So that wherever there is no red meat, then poultry can be used as a substitute. But let me say that I don't see prices, particularly for red meat, coming down.

**Q.** What has happened to milk and its associated products? In 1976 we had a similar dry season like the one we are currently experiencing. Yet at that time, even though we used to export milk to both Uganda and Tanzania, we never had any shortages. Why are we having the shortage when we are no longer exporting?

**A.** We did not have as much milk in those days as we thought. But we had one major collector of milk. The KCC.

The surplus was picked up by the KCC, while the rest was sold to Uganda and Tanzania. But later Tanzania refused our milk while troubles in Uganda stopped us from selling milk.

So the KCC had a lot of liquid milk which they bought from farmers to convert into butter.

And prices of butter compared with the prices that had been paid for liquid milk, did not pay, and so the KCC started having financial troubles. It was a nice thing for the President to have ordered that milk should be given to schoolchildren.

And KCC having to supply milk to schools, they have also more mouths to feed with milk

during this dry season which means less milk. There is therefore greater demand for milk today. Hence the shortage.

**Q.** But how did we manage to feed extra mouths in both Uganda and Tanzania apart from our own...and yet we did not have any shortages of milk?

**A.** I don't want to say that even at that time we did not have any shortages. The shortages today are much noticeable because of the school supply as well as the ordinary one.

The pattern of feeding among Kenyans is also gradually changing. Many people are insisting on a balanced diet which includes milk and plenty of it.

**Q.** A question about politics, Mr. Nyagah. In 1978 when you ran for the office of the Kanu Vice-President, later on you reported some political opponents of yours used it against you for their own political ends. Are you still experiencing the same political problems now?

**A.** Whether those opponents are there or not there...I shall continue doing things that I consider are right democratically and constitutionally.

When there was a vacancy for the office of Vice-President of the party, I offered myself to mwananchi (party members), and they decided in daylight that they wanted Mr. Mwai Kibaki, who at that time had been appointed the Republic's Vice-President in accordance with the Constitution.

I followed the Constitution very carefully here, I honoured it and upheld it. I saluted the Presidential appointment of the Vice-President and still do.

I shall continue in my capacity as a Kenyan... born and bred as a Kenyan to do what is right for Kenya, and to uphold the rule of law and democracy.

## MINISTER ATTRIBUTES MAIZE MEAL SHORTAGE TO MAGENDO, RECANTS

Minister's Address to National Assembly

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Mar 80 p 1

[Excerpt]

**LIVESTOCK  
Development  
Minister Jeremiah  
Nyagah has called  
on the Government  
to tell wananchi  
where last year's  
bumper maize  
harvest has gone.**

Mr. Nyagah, who was Agriculture Minister until last December, questioned the explanations being given over the shortage of maize meal when he addressed Parliament yesterday.

He said: "We may have had certain problems arising from the weather and storage, but we cannot believe that the current shortage reflects the truth about the maize situation."

He went on: "Since 1976, we have had a tremendous increase in the production of maize in the country. I went round various maize growing zones and I saw a

bumper crop that would have lasted several years."

Mr. Nyagah explained: "Kenya had too much rain throughout 1979 and, as a result, we produced more maize than we could store. We then allowed farmers to sell it wherever they wished . . . and now we are being told that there is no maize in the country."

He added: "I am a citizen of this land and I want to know where this maize went."

"We know that the Tanzania border has been sealed over the period in question and that the Uganda border has been under vigilance since President Moi took office. How else could the maize have disappeared from our granaries?"

"It remains for the Kenya Railways to tell us where the maize went and who gave the export permits for it to be shipped through the port. We want to know the truth."

Warning that leaders should not be blamed for the current shortages of cereals, Mr. Nyagah said: "We need to know the real truth behind these issues. We should not accept destructive, invisible *magendo* in our midst."

## Retraction Statement

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Mar 80 pp 1, 40

[Article by Cornelius Nyamboki]

[Text]

### **LIVESTOCK Development Minister Jeremiah Nyagah yesterday withdrew a state- ment which he made in Parliament on Tuesday regarding the country's maize situation.**

Mr. Nyagah's dramatic retraction followed a Cabinet meeting earlier in the day at which apparent differences between him and Agriculture Minister James Osogo over the maize shortage are understood to have been discussed at length.

Later in Parliament, Mr. Nyagah said in a signed hand-written statement that the information he had used in his remarks was inaccurate and out-dated.

Immediately after he made the statement in a hushed House, Mr. Nyagah handed copies of it to the Leader of Government Business, Mr. Mwai Kibaki, and the Clerk to the National Assembly and left the Chamber followed by several Ministers.

Mr. Nyagah's statement said: "Mr. Speaker, Sir, my remarks in the House, and reported in the Press, have left the public with the impression that they were intended to challenge the

Government to furnish the country/wananchi with correct information on what actually happened to the maize.

"As can be seen from the Hansard report these were actually remarks I made in response to malicious rumours that had been circulating concerning the maize shortage in the country.

"As the former Minister for Agriculture, I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate the fact that I was in charge of the Ministry and cannot shirk the responsibility for its action.

"Since I made my statement in this honourable House, based on the information available to me, which has now been proved to be inaccurate and out of date, scrutiny of relevant documents and data reveal that there is no further useful information to be supplied by the Government."

Mr. Nyagah had said on Tuesday that, when he left the Ministry, there was enough maize in the country and wanted wananchi to be told where it had gone.

He reiterated the statement on Wednesday when he explained that he had signed export papers for only 1.5 million bags and wondered who had signed papers for the rest of the maize in the surplus kitty to be exported.

Mr. Nyagah said Kenya had reached a peak maize production situation by last year.

The information was contradicted by Mr. Osogo who maintained that the country was experiencing an acute shortage of maize.

## MAIZE SHIPMENTS DELAYED BY TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Mar 80 pp 1, 9

[Article by Omar-Almoody]

[Text]

**A RECENTLY delivered yellow maize shipment could take several months to reach wananchi.**

The 30,000 ton shipment, which arrived in Mombasa from Mozambique two weeks ago, has been hit by transport problems.

And unless the Government takes urgent steps, offloading, which was initially planned to take one week, could continue to the end of the year.

The facts were outlined by Const PC Elud Mahihu when he was visited in Mombasa by Transport and Communications Minister Henry Kwoye.

"Due to a shortage of trucks offloading is still continuing and we feel the operation will be further aggravated with the arrival of large consignments of white maize and wheat within the next few weeks," said the PC.

About 11,000 bags of maize are supposed to be put on up-country-bound trains every day but an inadequate number of trucks is hampering the operation.

After being off-loaded at the port, the maize is put on trucks and sent to warehouses at Changamwe for packing.

Informed sources told the NATION that there were about 55 trucks involved in the transportation of maize from the port to Changamwe.

Many of them have been hired from the National Youth Service, ten from the Ministry of Transport and Communications and the rest from private transport firms.

The sources hinted that local transporters in Mombasa could not produce more than 50 tipper trucks which are considered ideal for the operation.

The PC told the Minister that the port of Mombasa was currently very fluid. But due to a shortage of trucks, the port could easily become congested because ships bringing in maize and wheat consignments would be forced to stay much longer to get offloaded.

Mr. Mahihu pleaded with the Minister to help secure more Government trucks to transport maize from the port. The present massive consignments are expected to be cleared within six months but the operation could take more than a year unless urgent measures are taken to solve the transport problem, he warned.

Between now and June, Kenya is expected to receive about 425,000 tons of white maize, wheat and rice from the United States.

The arrival of the grain follows President Moi's recent visit to the

United States where he was promised an adequate supply of grain to help him arrest the food shortage in the country.

The current shortage of cereals and other produce is blamed on the prolonged drought which has also affected the production of milk and milk products. The supply of animal feeds has since been affected too.

The local branch manager of the National Cereal and Produce Board, Mr. Ben Mbalu, said two bulk-carrier ships were expected in Mombasa before the end of the month with white maize consignments. The first vessel is expected tomorrow and the second on Friday.

The shipments are expected to be followed by several others bringing in the grain which Kenya was promised by the US.

But the congestion, according to official sources, could easily be eased with an adequate supply of trucks.

It is estimated that 120 trucks could be sufficient to cope with the off-loading of Kenya's maize wheat and rice imports.

The Uganda consignments will be handled by Transocean (Uganda) Limited but it will still rely on the port's off-loading facilities.

## 'BOTTLENECK' AFFECTING MAIZE UNLOADING AT MOMBASA PORT OVERCOME

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Mar 80 p 5

[Text]

**MOMBASA's yellow maize shipment has been unloaded despite a claim that the operation could take several months.**

On Sunday, Coast PC Eliud Mahihu said the 30,000-ton shipment from Mozambique had been hit by serious transport problems aggravated by the imminent arrival of further grain shipments.

But, the PC later told a Mombasa Press conference that the consignment had been offloaded and that the ships were free to leave port.

He told reporters: "I would like to correct the impression which wananchi might have formed of the offloading of maize at Mombasa port." And he said the "bottleneck" which had affected offloading had been overcome.

The managing director of the Kenya Ports Authority, Mr. Jonathan Mturi, yesterday confirmed that the yellow maize had been unloaded. The operation, he said, was completed at 3.00 p.m. on Monday — the day after Mr. Mahihu had forecast delays of several months.

Mr. Mturi denied there was congestion at the port and that offloading would take some time to complete.

"It is true we had some problems of transportation from the port to the stores but since we got lorries from the National Youth Service, the Ministry of Transport and Communications and from a few private transport firms — we have done our work well and without delay."

Delay denials have also come from Mr. Bill Martin, general manager of the National Cereals and Produce Board.

He said the two ships carrying the yellow maize had been unloaded and that 16,000 tons of the 30,000-ton shipment had already been transported up-country.

Meanwhile, reports from Nakuru said the Milling Corporation of Kenya's Nakuru branch had already milled and packaged a large quantity of yellow maize flour.

With the yellow maize now offloaded, the Coast is clear to handle the massive shipments of white maize and other grain promised by the United States.

A 20,000-ton consignment is already due in Mombasa and, according to Mr. Mahihu, about 475,000 tons of white maize and wheat is expected to be shipped to Kenya in the next few weeks.

CSO: 4420

## MOMBASA PORT WORKERS URGED TO FIGHT CORRUPTION

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 23 Mar 80 p 3

[Excerpt] People working at the port of Mombasa have been urged to join hands with the rest of Kenyans in the eradication of corruption and magendo in the country.

The call was made in Mombasa yesterday by the Minister for Transport and Communications, Mr Henry Kosgey, when he addressed the staff of Kenya Ports Authority and Kenya Cargo Handling Services Ltd.

Mr Kosgey, currently on a familiarization tour of the port and other installations which fall under his Ministry at the Coast, pointed out that President Daniel arap Moi has declared a countrywide war on corruption and smuggling. And the port workers have a special role to play in that war.

Explaining the importance of port workers in national development, the Minister said millions of shillings worth of goods pass through the port of Mombasa. This, he added, reflects the trust the people of Kenya and other neighbouring countries have in the workers at the port.

"It is your duty to discharge that trust with honour and devotion and to ensure that as our beloved President has directed the port must be free from magendo of any description, the Minister said.

Earlier, Mr Kosgey appealed to the port workers to continue working harder so as to reduce the impact of the rising cost of living among Kenyans. He said if workers perform their duties more efficiently, the cost of important goods would be cheaper and this will help to accelerate development in the country.

He also said the Government plans to build more berths at Mombasa Port so that larger and more specialised cargo ships can call there.

At present, Mombasa Port has 18 berths--two of which have been converted to handle container ships.

The Minister also praised Kenya Ports Authority which, he said, was among few parastatal organisations making a profit.

During its two-year existence, KPA has been responsible for the establishment of Bandari College and provision of accommodation to port workers.

These important milestones in KPA's performance reflected the new nationalism in the management which, Mr Kosgey said, is now answerable to their home government unlike the days of the East African Community, when officials had to get directives from three different governments.

CSO: 4420

# TEACHERS' COLLEGE CLOSED AFTER STUDENTS STRIKE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Mar 80 p 1

[Article by Joseph Karimi]

[Text] The Kenya Science Teachers' College was closed yesterday after first and second-year students went on strike.

All 350 students were ordered by riot police to leave the compound within minutes of the principal, Dr G. P. Oluoch, informing them that he had closed the college until further notice.

Dr Oluoch told the students: "I don't see how you can continue like this. The college remains closed until further notice. Leave the campus now."

The students, in riotous mood, shouted back angrily: "We want transport." It was 4:30 pm.

The students, Dr Oluoch said, had been on strike since late Wednesday afternoon. They wanted to be awarded diplomas after their 3-year course instead of SI certificates.

The school was to hold its graduation ceremony on 2 April, when the Minister for Higher Education, Mr Joseph Kamotho, was to make a statement about the diplomas.

Dr Oluoch said the graduating students were out of college for teaching practice. There were only two more days to the end of the term, he added.

Riot police armed with truncheons and tear gas canisters had stayed on the campus while the college principal addressed the students.

Immediately he left, police assembled student leaders and told them to call their colleagues, who were ordered to make two lines.

Then the police officer said: "I give you two minutes. If you don't obey...no more shouting, no damaging property and I will allow you to take your belongings in groups of 10.

"If you don't obey, force of any kind will be used...no question of what."

The students shouted the officer down. Some girls dashed to their dormitories, screaming and yelling.

A few minutes later they came out and were warned that transport was not available, however, they were asked to clear the campus as ordered.

The students had boycotted classes as a result of an advertisement in the NATION on Wednesday.

The advertisement said the college would in future be recruiting "A" level graduates for the 2-year diploma course and "O" level students for the 3-year SI course.

The students, earlier in the day, said they wanted to be awarded diplomas as promised by a former Assistant Minister for Education, Mr Maina Wanjigi.

CSO: 4420

## CAUSES OF UNIVERSITY, SECONDARY SCHOOL UNREST NOTED

Influenced by 'Magnificent Five'

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Mar 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

RIOTS, strikes and boycotts in Kenya's educational institutions are posing a serious problem. Recently, the University of Nairobi's main campus was closed following violence by students who were demanding among other things, better food and the revival of their student organisation. Since then wananchi have expressed many views about the root causes of riots at the University as well as at a number of other educational institutions throughout the land.

President Moi, himself a trained and experienced educationist, has now told the country in very forthright terms about the sources of trouble on the main campus of the University of Nairobi, and a close look at his explanation reveals that there are outside forces involved.

Addressing a large gathering recently when he officially opened the Kiambu Institute of Technology, the President said he was aware of a group called the "Magnificent Five" on the campus which was being used to disrupt peace in the University. He then revealed that he was aware of collusion between some lecturers and students and warned that, while in the past he had been lenient, he was not likely to be so in future.

It is obvious that not all the students at the University are being influenced by the "Magnificent Five" group. Indeed, a number of them have written letters to this newspaper condemning the hooliganism of their colleagues the day before the main campus was closed on February 27. The fact that the Government is aware of the causes of misunderstandings at the University is comforting to many people because it means the authorities will be able to deal with the problems. But hooliganism and lawlessness are not confined to the University's main campus. There have been numerous strikes and acts of violence by high school students in many parts of the country.

## Other Causes of University Unrest

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Mar 80 p 9

[Text]

**THE University Senate has formed a sub-committee to review "human relations at the campus in the wake of the recent student unrest".**

The sub-committee was charged with studying and recommending to the senate how student/administration and staff/administration relations could be improved, an authoritative source told *Education Nation*.

The source said the sub-committee was supposed to have handed in its report on March 7 but by last week it had still not done so.

The sub-committee was charged with the responsibility of making an extensive study of the Central Catering Unit and make use of a document produced by a cateress in 1975 on how the unit could be improved to the satisfaction of students. University sources say the report had never been acted on.

A survey by *Education Nation* reveals there is a rift between the younger members of staff and (especially the academic staff) and the older generation.

One lecturer says the younger generation feels let down by the older generation which forms the bulk of the professors.

"It is these people that accuse some of the lecturers of being communist. We suspect that it is they that spread malicious propaganda against other members of the academic community especially to the Government," the lecturer said. "We intend to put our case to the sub-committee," he added.

He said the young lecturers being employed now are being employed on contract rather than on permanent terms. He accused

the administration of insensitivity to problems affecting the lecturers.

Said one: "One old lecturer registered for Ph.D. in 1968 and up to now he has not written a chapter for his thesis. This is 12 years and yet, me who is working on my Ph.D. having registered in 1977 cannot get my contract renewed in the same department."

He said this is so because the department is using age and ethnicity rather than academic qualifications.

In another department, a lecturer said he had not been on his sabbatical leave for four years. "We are told this is so because of a lack of staff. We have long asked the administration to employ more staff but they won't," the lecturer said.

He said sabbatical leave allows one to keep in touch with current trends in the intellectual world. He said the older professors have a contempt for the younger.

He said "it is these same people who were opposed to the formation of the union at the university".

He said the work-load has been increasing in the past 10 years. "Some classes have up to 350 students and tutorials are over 50. Who can teach effectively in such large classes?" he asked.

Most of the lecturers interviewed by *Education Nation* complain of overcrowding in the university lecture halls.

At Kenyatta University College, a row is simmering over the appointment of the Dean in the Faculty of Arts there.

A lecturer from the college disclosed that the Dean has all along been appointed by the college principal contrary to the statutes of the University Act 1970.

He said it is the members of the Faculty of Arts Board who should elect a dean.

## Moi on School Problems

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Mar 80 pp 1, 40

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Moi yesterday said headmasters, teachers and students were all to blame for unrest in schools.

Addressing headmasters at State House, Nairobi, the President told them they had to know how to handle students' problems tactfully.

Emphasising the importance of good human relations and discipline, President Moi said teachers must explain to the students the causes of both the current and imminent problems "since Kenya has an open society where we have nothing to hide".

The students, the President said, had to be taught the need for sacrifices.

He urged the teachers to assemble their students in the morning before classes, talk to

them and instil into them a sense of belonging to their schools.

The President said that sometimes, unrests in schools were caused by deputy headmasters who tried to undermine their bosses.

Such deputies, the President said, urged students to go on strike so they could takeover.

The President warned such teachers saying that anybody who undermined others would also be undermined.

He said he deplored the maltreatment of newcomers in secondary schools.

He noted that the practice was exercised during the colonial days when Form I students were big and had to be "cut down to size", so that they could respect their teachers.

CSO: 4420

# COST OF LIVING ALLOWANCES SOUGHT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Mar 80 p 5

[Text]

THE acting Secretary-General of the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Workers Union, Mr. Ali Mohamed, has called for allowances to compensate workers for the ever increasing cost of living.

He said the allowances, which are used in many developed countries, would correspond with cost of living indices released by the Bureau of Statistics.

Mr. Mohamed made his proposal when he addressed 40 Post Office workers attending a seminar at Green Hills Hotel, Nyeri.

He explained that, under this scheme, employers automatically adjusted the salaries of their employees according to the cost of living index.

He said introduction of the scheme would cut down bargaining between trade unions and employers.

He said Kenyan workers' buying power had gone down by 42 per cent in the last three years. And he appealed for a cost of living stabilisation committee to be set up to guard against price increases.

Mr. Ali urged workers to redouble productivity so as to earn their employers enough money to enable the union to enter into sound industrial bargaining.

He said it was difficult for a union to enter a pay rise dispute with a corporation which was already bankrupt because its workers had not earned it enough money.

CSO: 4420

## MINISTER ON TRADE UNIONS, STRIKES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Mar 80 p 5

[Text]

THE Government believes in freedom of association and supports the growth of responsible trade unions, an Assistant Labour Minister Mark Mwachaga said in Nairobi yesterday.

"We are certain that these are the basic preconditions if peace and tranquillity is to prevail between managements and trade unions," he said.

Mr. Mwachaga said this when he officially opened a meeting of African regional federation of commercial clerical and technical employees, being held in Nairobi.

He said most African governments realised the vital role played by trade unions towards development.

Kenya encouraged a healthy trade union and management atmosphere in which industrial problems could be solved with minimum friction, Mr. Mwachaga told the delegates.

He said increased

understanding between managements and trade unions encouraged workers to get involved with activities beyond the old traditional responsibilities of trade unions which were only struggling to achieve better terms and conditions of service for their members.

Mr. Mwachaga felt that the present structure of some trade unions needed to be reviewed so as to evolve bigger and stronger unions. He said small and inefficient unions were a liability to workers.

He said a continuous process of education, training and retraining was the basis on which sound industrial relations rested.

Mr. Mwachaga said unnecessary work stoppages and "wild cat strikes" were luxuries which the economy could not afford. "There are signs of unstable and weak industrial relations," he said.

## SWAHILI LANGUAGE TEACHERS' CONFERENCE OPENING IN APRIL

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Mar 80 p 9

[Text]

THE National Conference for Kihwahili Teachers formally opens in Nairobi on April 21.

Talking about the conference, sponsored by Goethe Institute, national organiser Ernest Wanyoike said the conference will be held at the German Cultural Centre in Maendeleo House, Nairobi.

Mr. Wanyoike said the conference will be addressed by leading educationists in the field of language and teaching.

Speakers include Dr. I. Hussein of the Institute of Swahili Research, University of Dar es Salaam, Dr. Muthiani and A. Claessen both of Kenyatta University College.

Mr. M. K. Khan of Shanzu Teachers' College, Mombasa, will present a paper, "The Swahili Teacher in Kenya," while Mrs. F. Olchura of Highridge Teachers' College will present a paper titled "Swahili in the Kindergar-

ten".

On April 22, Mr. E. N. Wanyoike of Highridge Teachers' College will read a paper titled "The Use of Foreign Languages and the State of Native Mental Creativity," which Mr. N. A. Hadiva, Inspector of Kiswahili, Ministry of Education will read a paper entitled "Swahili in Kenya Schools". Sheikh Nabhanu, chairman of the Swahili Welfare Society, will present a paper called "The Proper Swahili," while Prof. B. Heine, University of Cologne, West Germany, will ask "Is There Need for a New Standard Swahili?"

On April 23, J. Allen of the Institute of African Studies, University of Nairobi, presents a paper "Distinguishing the Swahili Culture from Islamic Culture."

CSO: 4420

## SWEDISH DEVELOPMENT AID HAILED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Mar 80 p 3

[Text]

SWEDEN has given Kenya a Sh 11.2 million grant to support its industrial estates programme in Nyanza.

An agreement to this effect was signed yesterday by the Swedish Ambassador to Kenya, Mrs. Cecilia Nettelbrandt, and the Permanent Secretary in the Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Finance, Mr. Nicholas Ng'ang'a.

The aid brings the total Swedish contribution to the Nyanza rural industrialisation programme, which includes the Kisumu Industrial Estate, to Sh 43.5 million.

Mr. Ng'ang'a thanked the Swedish government, saying such aid tied up very well with Kenya's policy of rural development and industrialisation.

He said he was happy that the aid would go to places that needed it. Rural industrialisation would also help Kenya solve the problem of unem-

ployment and the influx of people into urban areas, he said.

Swedish aid had in the past helped in the establishment of Kisii, Siaya and Homa Bay rural industrial development centres and of Nyamira, Migori, Yala and Ahero industrial promotion areas for craft industries.

Mr. Ng'ang'a said Sweden was in the forefront initiation development programmes for Third World nations.

The envoy said the relations between Kenya and Sweden were good. She added that Sweden had been assured that such aid would go to the intended projects.

She hoped that the present rural industrialisation programme would include women's activities, saying that Sweden wished to see women play an important role in development.

Mr. Ng'ang'a assured the envoy that women would not be forgotten.

CSO: 4420

MP'S NEED TO 'DO SOME HOMEWORK' BEFORE MAKING SPEECHES

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 23 Mar 80 p 6

[Article by Joe Kadhi]

[Text] Wananchi must be extremely confused by events in the National Assembly in the last two weeks. A number of MPs have made sweeping statements concerning the welfare of the people and even the security of the country, only to retract them later or be corrected by senior Ministers.

Wananchi are right to suspect that there are a number of leaders who, either deliberately or due to ignorance, choose to do what the late President, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, used to call payukaring--indulging in idle speeches which can only be summed up as empty talk.

It all began with the question of political groupings. Some Ministers referred to political groupings reminiscent of what took place in Kenya in 1969 when the late Tom Mboya was assassinated and a number of people took an oath of allegiance to their own tribe. Naturally, a number of wananchi thought these MPs, like an Assistant Minister for Livestock Development, Mr Martin Shikuku, were right when they suggested that a thorough investigation should be conducted to unearth the truth. No one wanted the country to be divided and no one had any desire to be subjected to ethnic oathing of the kind which I am now informed was only used to enrich a few individuals in 1969 (one had to pay a minimum 16/-fee to have the oath administered to him!).

When wananchi were still arguing among themselves about whether or not there were any political groupings in the country, a Minister of State in the Office of the President, Mr G.G. Kariuki, came out with a statement clarifying the matter.

He said there were no political groupings in Kenya; and he was speaking in his capacity as Minister in charge of "internal security." He added that what existed was only isolated talk by a few disgruntled people who spread rumours even on matatus, and complained about the President's move to stamp out magendo (smuggling).

"Under a political government you cannot stop people from complaining about this or that, but that cannot be taken to mean political groupings or to receive the kind of publicity this talk has received. We think this matter has been overplayed," he said.

When a senior Minister stands up in the National Assembly and makes a very serious statement about "political groupings" in a country as united as Kenya, anyone in the mass media who is responsible for informing the wananchi will be failing in his duty if he does not tell them about the allegations made by their leaders in their own Parliament.

The Press therefore was not wrong to give Agriculture Minister Mr James Osogo and Mr Martin Shikuku publicity because they were talking about a very serious matter concerning the "internal security" of this nation.

Rather than blaming the Press, or whoever is in charge of publicity, Mr Kariuki should in fact ask his colleagues to do thorough homework before opening their mouths on sensitive matters in the National Assembly.

According to Mr Kariuki, when such debates come before the House "the public have their own interpretation." I agree with Mr Kariuki that wananchi in Kenya are so well schooled about political activities in the country that they need no one to interpret events for them. They are capable of reading between the lines as it were.

Talking about reading between the lines, one wonders how they interpreted Mr Jeremiah Nyagah's withdrawal of a serious statement he had made earlier about the maize shortage.

Mr Nyagah, who used to be the Minister for Agriculture and is now Minister for Livestock Development, early last week challenged the Government to tell wananchi where last year's bumper maize harvest had gone to.

Speaking very emphatically, Mr Nyagah said: "We may have had certain problems arising from the weather and storage, but we cannot believe that the current shortage reflects the truth about the maize situation. Since 1976, we have had a tremendous increase in the production of maize in the country. I went round various maize growing zones and I saw a bumper crop that would have lasted several years...."

Mr Nyagah even talked of what he called an invisible magendo in our midst! But when wananchi were still digesting his allegations, and wondering whether or not there was an invisible magendo which made the maize vanish mysteriously, Mr Nyagah went back to the National Assembly and withdrew his statement claiming that it was based on "the information available to me, which has now been proved to be inaccurate and out of date."

Mr Nyagah, who had said earlier that the Government should tell the people "the truth" about maize shortage, went on to add that "scrutiny of relevant

documents and data reveal that there is no further useful information to be supplied by the Government."

And there the matter ends. But does it? What interpretation do the people put on Mr Nyagah's statement? Do our leaders do some homework before going to Parliament?

The truth is that if Mr Nyagah had not spoken about any mystery relating to the maize shortage, and if Mr Osogo and Mr Shikuku had not spoken about "political groupings," no one would be forced to eat his words.

And no one will have to assume that wananchi are capable of making their own interpretations about unclear matters said in Parliament.

To borrow the late President Jomo Kenyatta's words, it appears as if somebody somewhere is doing a bit of payukaring in the National Assembly and I dare say that the Press is hardly to blame when giving that payukaring publicity. So why don't the leaders of Kenya do some homework before payukaring in Parliament? Why?

CSO: 4420

NSSF DIRECTOR NOTES EMPLOYERS IN DEFAULT, OTHER PROBLEMS

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 23 Mar 80 p 4

[Article by Dorothy Kweyu]

[Text] South Nyanza County Council owes the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) over six million shillings in employees' contributions.

And according to NSSF Director, Mr Luke Odhiambo Musiga, they are just one among thousands of defaulters countrywide, whose contributions to the fund are overdue by one to 12 months.

The NSSF scheme was enacted by Parliament in 1965, and it is "a compulsory saving scheme into which the employer pays a statutory contribution for every employee who is a member....The maximum monthly contribution is Sh. 160 out of which the employer may recover Sh. 80 as the employee's share," it is explained in the "Members' Guide" leaflet.

The scheme covers all workers including Government employees, who are not under the pension scheme, and affects any employer with a staff of five upwards.

In an interview, Mr Musiga broke down the number of defaulters by provinces as follows: Nairobi--2,040; Coast--705; Rift Valley--1,240; Nyanza-Western (combined)--889; Central--520; Eastern--334; and North-Eastern--17.

He described the small local authorities as "notorious" while in Nairobi, "our main concern is the small employers, who are very good at dodging."

According to the latest figures, Nairobi Central alone, which comprises the city centre, has the most defaulters, numbering 1,918. "Out of these, 1,097 have defaulted for a whole year, and over 87 for 11 months, 51 for 10, 56 for nine, 62 for eight, another 62 for seven, 75 for six, 77 for five, 116 for four and 235 for three months."

Other parts of Nairobi have fewer defaulters whose figures were given as follows: Nairobi North--46; South--27; East--29, and West 20.

In Coast Province as a whole, out of 705 employers who have defaulted 319 have done so for over 12 months; 34 for 11 months; 18 for 10; 14 for nine; 21 for eight; 20 for seven and 35 for six months.

Nairobi Central alone has 850 employers who have defaulted for over 12 months--more than the defaulters in the whole of Coast Province, and these Mr Musiga described as "hardcore."

Other "hardcore" cases included 14 in Nairobi South, 15 in Nairobi East and 10 in Nairobi West.

Most defaulters, Mr Musiga said, fall within the two to four month limit. "We don't consider one month's default as serious, but after 12 months, we start taking serious steps, particularly if we have warned them and they have failed to heed our warning.

"Where we can't persuade them to pay naymore, we resort to court action, he said.

Turning to the local authorities, and apart from the South Nyanza Sh. 6 million case, which is before the court, the director described Kusumu, Kilifi and Taita-Taveta districts as "very bad."

In the extreme case of Garissa, he had been told to "do what you like because we have no money," and in the case of Kakamega, they were in a fix as to whether they should close the county hall, which houses the NSSF offices.

When they closed Nyahururu County Council for defaulting, they had a predicament like the one described above, their offices being affected. Nyahururu have since paid up.

In most cases, however, they are prevailed upon not to close the offices at all, as this renders the employees jobless, although, Mr Musiga observes, it is the same workers who stand to lose by the default of their employers.

#### Fares

Kisumu has been sending neither returns nor contributions, and unless they did something in the course of last week, they were due to be taken to court.

"We want to clean up the county councils," Mr Musiga said.

He pointed out that defaulters affected not only the Fund, but also their workers when they retire. "When an employee retires from a defaulting employer, this is bad because it delays payment."

If all the employers were paying their dues promptly, the NSSF would be doing better than it is now, Mr Musiga lamented.

Mr Musiga also blamed the big construction companies for not submitting their employees' contributions. Most of them, however, blame the Government for taking too long to pay them for work done, thus affecting their contributions to the scheme.

"Bars and restaurants are the small notorious employers everywhere," he said, and proceeded to give an endless list.

All the cases before the court when found guilty of default are not only ordered to pay up, but they are also subjected to a penalty of 5 percent of the contribution due for every month of default.

Unions could be of great assistance to them, he said.

They should represent their members, as this is preferable to individual intervention by workers who, Mr Musiga observed, risk intimidation and even the sack from their employers, if found to be agitating for their contributions.

Noting the high incidence of default by the local authorities, he hoped that the Local Government Service Commission Bill would go through, so that it would be directly responsible for forwarding the contributions "like the Teachers Service Commission, for instance, who are responsible for sending in all teachers' contributions."

They, like Government departments, whose funds he gets directly from the Treasury, present no payment problems.

The work of the NSSF Inspectorate includes visiting defaulters and tracing their premises, as "some of them hide until they are discovered. We frequently go to the Registrar-General's office to find out the newly registered companies," he said.

These also applies to "quiet" employers, whom NSSF cannot trace, and whom they have to find out from the registry whether they still exist or not, Mr Musiga said.

He also told SUNDAY NATION of cases of defaulters who do so under the pretext that "we are not aware that there is a time limit to payment." Others say they are ignorant of the existence of the scheme. Yet others that their employees don't want to be included in the scheme.

"But a majority of them are just dodging," he said. He gave the example of some of them changing the names of their businesses "without letting us know, and it goes on until we have carried out an intensive investigation to find them."

The most frequent excuse for upcountry default, Mr Musiga said, is crop failure. "But we don't accept this easily, because if they have been paying the workers' wages all along, they should also have remitted their NSSF contributions. We only accept cases where employers are in such financial hardship, that they cannot even pay their workers' wages."

The NSSF defaulters' list also includes some non-existent companies. This comes about, for instance, when a large cooperative farm is subdivided into smaller plots, and it takes time to establish who the new owners are.

Cases are treated on their own merit, Mr Musiga said. For instance, "if a company was registered in 1975 and has been deducting money from the workers' pay in our name, without sending it to us, we do not only demand that the money be paid up, but we also impose a heavy penalty."

"If he was not deducting at all, we look at the nature of the firm. A lot of farmers," he noted, "stay away from their farms, and send the workers' exact pay without an NSSF element, and this is something the farm manager has no control over."

Then there are cases of firms who claim to have been registered with four employers, thus being automatically exempt from the NSSF scheme, but who upon investigation are found to have 40, "sometimes even 100 workers." In this case, we ask him to register a fresh, and ask him to start paying.

Distances are a major impediment to NSSF activities. "Employers are scattered all over the country, and when the heavy rains come, the quick action we should take also gets delayed," Mr Musiga said.

Understaffing is another problem of the NSSF. Mr Musiga complained that they had become a training ground for other Government inspectorates, where his staff run to because of better remuneration.

CSO: 4420

SUSPECTED HOARDER'S SHOP SMASHED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Mar 80 p 3

[Text]

**A SHOP on the outskirts of Nairobi was at the weekend smashed open with stones by wananchi who suspected the owner to be hoarding maize flour.**

According to the residents of the slum village of Ngunyumu, north of Kariobangi, the incident lasted for hours before the police dispersed the crowd with tear gas.

Incidentally, no flour was found in the shop.

The chairman of Ngunyumu Housing Company, Mr. Makau Kisui, said 28 persons were arrested during the riot.

The village, with an estimated population of 15,000, had had very irregular and small maize flour supplies, Mr. Kisui said.

According to Mr. Peter Karomo, a secretary of the housing company, the crowd had demanded to know why the shopkeeper was charging them 5/- per packet instead of 3/80; why flour had to be bought together with Kimbo and Cowboy; and why some customers were discriminated against.

then ran away.

Sensing trouble, the shopkeeper locked himself in the shop, whereupon the crowd started shouting, "Twataka unga! Tunakufa njaa!" (We want flour! We are Starving!) The crowd then started stoning the shop until they broke the door, said a villager. He said the shop owner

A NATION reporter who arrived at the village yesterday morning was told by about 300 people that all they wanted was maize flour and milk. Some of the disgruntled people had come from the neighbouring Korokocho village.

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

FAMINE AID NEEDED--The long drought in Makueni Division, Machakos District, has caused most of the residents to be placed in need of famine aid, the divisional famine relief committee stated. The committee blamed maize agents in the area for not supplying the maize while they were given permits to do so. Makueni DO Nzano noted that though the people in the area did not have food, they had enough money to buy whatever food they wanted, but the food was not there. He appealed to the agents not to think of their profits but should come to help the suffering, especially school children. Divisional agricultural officer Muia said the area was also suffering a shortage of vegetables and fruits. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Mar 80 p 5]

NJONJO APPOINTED ACTING MINISTER--President Moi has appointed Attorney-General Charles Njonjo as the acting Minister for Information and Broadcasting. He replaces Mr Daniel Mutinda, whose parliamentary election was nullified by the High Court recently, following a successful poll petition. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Mar 80 p 36]

CSO: 4420

## SERVICE TRAINING OUTSIDE ARMED FORCES

### Military Training

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 21 Feb 80 pp 1,3

[Excerpts] The military training of those who passed their "baccalaureat" [or "bac"] examination called to fulfill their SNHA [National Service Apart from the Armed Forces] was concluded today with the presentation of the flag.

Some 9,400 "bac" graduates (the 1979 baccalaureate graduates plus about 100 or more who had not attended the 1978 sessions) were scattered throughout the island to fulfill their SNHA. They will probably all be informed of their place of assignment before 1 March 1980, date of release of the national service graduates of 1978.

The military training of these young "bac" graduates was provided by the cadres of the people's army and those of the Zandarimariam-Pirenena at 32 training centers located in the six faritany [provinces].

The goals were to familiarize these young people with the notion of devotion to the homeland, military rigor and discipline, and a taste for action to overcome the difficulties which they will inevitably encounter in the fulfillment of their SNHA. Also, to endow them with the elementary skills of basic military training (combat, weapons, marksmanship, communications, military formation, regulations, and so on) in their capacity as "prospective reservists."

The organization of the call-up, induction, and training proper were provided by the Ministry of Defense.

But one should note the assistance of the centralized collectivities in the distribution of convocations and the accommodation of some "bac" graduates as boarders.

The close cooperation given by the Ministry of Health should be mentioned since it effected the medical examinations at the induction.

Equipped with their assignments determined by the Ministry of Defense, these young people will immediately proceed to their work stations in the six faritany.

The principal users [of their services] are MINESEB [Ministry of Secondary and Basic Education] and the MPCS [Ministry of Population and Social Affairs] with a quota of respectively 7,100 and 1,500 young people. The rest are divided among the Micro-Hydraulic Enterprise, the MDRRA [Ministry of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform], MEC [Ministry of Economy and Commerce], the Ministry of Youth, MININFO (DAIEC) [Ministry of Information--Directorate of Ideological and Economic Development of the Collectivities], MFP [Ministry of Finance and Planning], the MCAR [Ministry of Revolutionary Art and Culture], and MINDEF [Ministry of Defense].

The order of priority has thus been teaching the three R's, instruction, production, and development.

The focus of the decentralized collectivities is on the welcome they give these people who go there to make their contribution in the edification of a just and equitable society characterized by the integral development of the person and every individual.

#### SNHA Ceremony

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 22 Feb 80 p 1

[Text] The young people in the SNHA saluted the national flag and the battalion flags yesterday.

The ceremony was marked in Antananarivo by the presence of the head of state, President Didier Ratsirakam, in person in Mahamasina.

Before the members of the revolutionary government as well as before the public, those in the national service from Tananarive showed how much they are the pillars of the RSM [Malagasy Socialist Revolution] no matter what is said of them. They had nothing to envy the regular army units either in their "jery atrika" [the way they stood at attention] or in their very military march. Girls and boys demonstrated that they were deserving of the nation, physically and intellectually.

#### SNHA Urged To Serve Country

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 22 Feb 80 pp 1,3

[Text] The Minister of Defense, Capt Guy Sibon, mentioned after his review of the various regiments of the national service--and one should be grateful to their instructors--and after the sounding of the national anthem played by the military band, the importance of the intellectual youth in the nation.

For the People

"This is a big day for you today," he said, "for this is the official moment of your salute to the national flag and the battalion flags.

"The young Malagasy students will have to fulfill their obligations to the revolutionary national service before working without distinction of sex. Privileged citizens of the nation for whom the people agreed to make big sacrifices, it is natural that they give in turn part of their life without remuneration for the service of the people. . . ." (Red Book) [Charter of the RSM].

This implies for these young people participation in national unity, economic independence, and the democratization of education precisely to forge national sovereignty and economic independence. For this month of instruction (3 January to 15 February) has been a time of ideological training for them, the acquisition of a course of discipline to serve the people and the revolution, and it constitutes a major step toward their maturity.

#### Dawn of a New Life

"You are entering a new stage as the 'Santatra' [beginning] graduating class by receiving military training and by wearing a special uniform.

"We admire you for the resolve that you have shown in undergoing this military instruction."

The Minister of Defense blessed them and encouraged them, for the efforts that they made during these weeks are only the beginning of what they must still do in the national service.

Minister Guy Sibon presented them with the tricolor flag concretizing our national unity, independence, and our struggle for development. "It is necessary that you strive for these goals," he said. "You will not be strangers wherever you will be summoned to work, for those who will receive you are Malagasy citizens like ourselves and Madagascar belongs to all the Malagasy people."

Naturally, the people will judge them but with all they have received, with the training which they have acquired and which is a precious asset for them that will serve them as pillars and defenders of the homeland, they will be able to prove the uselessness of maintaining the chasm separating urban intellectuals from illiterate inhabitants of the countryside. This is all the more true as the chasm between young "bac" graduates and the FAP [People's Armed Forces] is now eliminated since they are like "brothers following the same path." Their courage will be a great honor for "Madagasikara tsy mandohalika" [Madagascar does not bow before its enemies].

As for the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, he stressed his gratification in his capacity as an elder and activist kin at participating in that morning's events.

It was a joy because the "bac" graduates of 1979 throughout the island had completed the military instruction and training necessary to them and which mark their transition to the life of adults at the people's service [he noted].

The revolutionary government and especially the head of state are grateful to them, for the graduates encourage him and represent for him a new force in the struggle that he must wage to the end. They are his catalyst thanks to their resolve and their dynamism placed at the nation's service.

"Much effort is demanded from the revolutionary government and the revolutionary government realizes this. By way of proof, note the drastic changes operated in all areas of national life, particularly among the young 'bac' graduates doing their national service."

This renovation has achieved its goal, for the citizens will be served by good people.

#### Experienced Young People

Furthermore, military instruction has proved that the young people are sound pillars of the revolution who have confidence in it and deserve the confidence of the revolution.

In a word this official ceremony proves the struggle waged jointly by all intellectuals against the exploitation and injustice suffered by the popular masses and for the liberation and the creation of the new man.

This event also reflects the realization of several revolutionary precepts as the head of state noted: Those who have received a lot owe it to give a lot, to count on their own resources (earlier it used to be young Frenchmen who provided instruction to the Malagasy people), total equality between the sexes, the constant and permanent preservation of national unity, and so on.

"These young people in the national service will make their skills available to their younger and their elder colleagues as the 'light' of the nation. There are still a few gaps to fill, some [source illegible] to raise. And then these young people of the national service should not forget that they are enrolled in 'the school of life.' You will see that the rural folk are underprivileged compared to the city-dwellers whose demands at times come close to being excessive.

#### Mutual Exchanges

This means that these young people will not be satisfied with dispensing skills but will draw inferences from their experiences through their contacts with the people. For them these experiences will constitute an instrument to face adult life.

And on their return they will epitomize the honor of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution, good citizens who will struggle for socialist development. On their return an immense university will be waiting for them thanks to the effort worth billions deployed by the revolutionary government, a university which they deserve as the reservist defenders of the nation.

"Assume your responsibilities," President Ratsiraka asked them. "Don't fail to denounce the enemies of the revolution and the maneuvers of its enemies. Remedy every contingent situation. Be the intellectual and cultural liberators of your fellow-citizens and build a Madagascar free from illiteracy."

President Didier Ratsiraka then blessed these young people of the national service in the Malagasy tradition before wishing long life to the SNHA and to a "socialist, progressive Madagasikara tsy mandohalika."

#### SNHA Members Aid Effort

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 22 Feb 80 pp 1,3

[Text] It was a fantastic thing to see these thousands of young men and girls in green and salmon-colored uniform, some armed and others not, standing in dignified and impeccable manner at attention facing the national and battalion flags as well as the members of the revolutionary government headed by the President of Madagascar in person. This took place before relatives and friends as well as the public who filled the galleries and all the tiers as on the afternoons of important soccer matches.

It was very impressive to witness the comportment of personalities of the revolutionary government and the People's Armed Forces as well as that of the public at the time of the procession-parade of these young pillars of the revolution. It made one think how much this event completely denied what some used to deplore and try to prove: The so-called irreversible attitude of the urban-dwelling intellectuals.

This ceremony in Antananarivo as well as in the chief towns of the faritany and in some seats of the fivondronana [prefectures] marked the official close of the military instruction of the "Santatra" [the beginning, the start], graduating class, that is, the dawn of a new life. It also constituted the "tsodrano" [benediction] which, traditionally, the adult relatives, give the young people who leave their kin, always for a good purpose, to face a new life.

For the "Santatra" graduating class this was a start toward a new stage of their life which will strengthen their patriotism and will enable them to make their contribution to enhance our national sovereignty and our economic independence by participating in the democratization of education, in the struggle against illiteracy, in the promotion of the social level of the popular rural masses among whom they are slated to work.

#### In the Faritany

A ceremony involving the salute to the colors by the 9,200 young people of the national service took place in all the seats of the faritany and in a few fivondronana such as Ambositra, Mananjary, Manakara, Farafangana, Fenoarivo Atsinanana, Moramanga, Ambatondrazaka, Antsohihy, Tolagnaro, Arivonimamo, Miarinarivo, Antalaha, Morondava, Manjakandriana, and Antsirabe.

As regards Antananarivo the 4,200 young people of the national service were trained at nine centers. It is the capital which incidentally included the largest number of people in the national service with some 45 percent of the total.

Several ministries contributed in providing military instruction including the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Health. The decentralized collectivities which pledged to accommodate those who were unable to go home every day also gave their assistance.

2662  
CSO: 4400

## ADMARC REPORTED BUDGETING FOR CAPITAL EXPENSES

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 17 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

ZOMBA  
Sunday

**AGRICULTURAL Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC) has set aside over K9 million for its proposed capital works for the financial year 1979/80.**

This was contained in the Corporation's document on proposed capital works budget for the financial year which was presented in one of the papers in Parliament last Tuesday.

The Minister of Youth and Culture, Mr. D.D.K. Chiphwanya, presented the paper on behalf of His Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, who is Minister responsible for Agriculture and Natural Resources under which ADMARC comes.

The capital works budget, which is wholly internally financed, has a K2 million contingency provision for investment and local investment and for local participation in enterprises in the country.

Of the total capital budget on K9,091,405, the sum of K2,098,040 has been earmarked for general development in the Northern, Central

and Southern Regions and K2,625,000 for special projects.

Funds have also been allocated for projects in the Corporations' development division and for other capital expenditures.

On general development, projects in the Northern Region include construction of a shed and a selling point and drilling a borehole at Timoti Rice Scheme at Kaporo in Karonga, re-siting of both produce and oriental administrative centre at Mbawa in Mzimba and construction of staff houses in other centres in some districts.

ADMARC sheds are also to be built at Ngara in Karonga, at Mlowe in Rumphi, Wenya in Chitipa and at Likoma Island in Nkhata Bay District.

In the Central Region, capital works to be undertaken would include building an input shed for fertilizer in Ntchisi District, compound blocks at Santhe and Chamama in Kasungu, a market unit with offices and fencing and installing a borehole with motorised pump-water tower at Nyanja in Lilongwe. Like in the North, construction of staff houses in the Centre is also high on the list of the projects.

A total of K896,720 is to be spent on general development in the Southern Region while the Northern

and Central Regions were allocated K735,320 and K466,000 respectively.

Projects for general development in the Southern Region include construction and extension of sheds with other offices in Mangochi and Bangula in Nsanje, Lirangwe in Blantyre and in other districts.

Construction of a clinic at Bangula is on first priority, compound blocks and houses are also to be constructed at various centres in the Region.

Projects in the development division involve the provision of buildings, water and electricity supply, plantation development and other jobs at various farms and estates.

On the list for such projects are at the Ekwendeni Seed Maize Farm in Mzimba, Toleza Farm, Kavuzi Tea project in Nkhata Bay and horticulture, pig and poultry projects at Kwenengwe Estate and in other estates.

Among jobs on the special projects are works on Malangalanga staff complex and the silo complex in Lilongwe, construction in Limbe of a new clinic at Kanjedza, marketing house alterations, workshop building and a new produce depot.

Some of these projects are already in progress and are classified as carried forward projects. — MANA

## MALAWI

### BRIEFS

GWANDA CHAKUAMBA EXPELLED--Lilongwe, Tuesday--His Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr H. Kamuzu Banda, in his capacity as Life President of the Malawi Congress Party, has ordered the expulsion of Gwanda Chakuamba from the membership of the Malawi Congress Party as from February 26, 1980. A spokesman from the National Party headquarters here, said that as a result of his expulsion from the Party, he, Gwanda Chakuamba, loses all the positions he held by virtue of his being a member of the Malawi Congress Party.--MANA [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 19 Mar 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

## PRO-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION ENDS IN FAILURE

Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Mar 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Philippe Decraene: "Serious Confrontation With the Students"]

[Excerpts] Bamako--The assassination of a leader of the student union and the spectacular failure of the demonstration in support of Gen Moussa Traore organized on Saturday 22 March at the request of certain officials of the sole party denote a definite worsening of the confrontation between the Bamako authorities and the high school and university students of the Malian capital which began last November. A student at the teachers' college and secretary general of the National Union of Pupils and Students of Mali--an organization that went underground since its dissolution in January 1979,--Abdul Karim Camara, nicknamed Cabral, was killed in particularly gruesome circumstances. He had given himself up to the police after learning that his mother had been arrested as a hostage and was tortured to death.

The same day, Rokya Kouyate, 20, secretary general of the school committee of Bamako's lyceum, was raped by a group of policemen together with one of her schoolmates. The news of her death following the indescribable tortures inflicted on her after her rape circulated insistently in Bamako last week, but a member of the government denied to us that the young girl had died.

Beginning on 9 March, when lyceum and university students had organized a peaceful march, a wave of violent repression has hit the students. More than 200 together with about 20 professors who had expressed their solidarity with them have been arrested. Brutalized by the police and the army, many of them were tortured. Others, after having been subjected to various brutalities, have been incorporated into the army and immediately dispatched by plane to the Sahara districts in the northwestern region of Mali.

## Failure of the Pro-Government Demonstration

In an attempt to obtain the release of their comrades, pupils and students have been continually demonstrating and organizing sit-ins for the past 12 days. Despite the fact that Gen Traore's offices in the party headquarters are permanently protected by gendarmes and paratroopers, the demonstrators have repeatedly succeeded in reaching the vicinity of the building, where many of them have been wounded by the brutal reprisals of the forces of law and order.

In the absence of any permanent press correspondent, fragmentary news of this serious uprising have filtered abroad. An official communique "regrets" Cabral's death and presents the officials' apology to his parents. On Saturday, Radio-Mali put special emphasis on the motions of support sent by certain sections of the party to the chief of state. Specific instructions have been passed to the local telecommunications services: they should refuse to transmit any information on current events which is the least bit "alarmist." Nevertheless, pupils and students--who have now been struggling for over 5 months--are counting more than ever on international opinion, and especially on humanitarian organizations such as Amnesty International to spread the news of the dangerous escalation of violence in Bamako.

CSO: 4400

PORTRAIT OF TYPICAL BUREAUCRAT PAINTED

What a Bureaucrat Is

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 488, 17 Feb 80 p 19

[Text] One of the targets in the offensive launched by President Samora Machel is the incompetent and opportunistic bureaucrat, who is still with us in the state apparatus--not the individual bureaucrat, precisely, but bureaucratism, the persistence of a mentality linked to the old system, a mentality which, translated into action, wastes thousands of contos' worth of products, provokes discontentment and ties up the life of the citizen.

Our bureaucrat and our bureaucracy are not the bureaucrat or the bureaucracy they have in the United States, or France or Argentina. It is not the bureaucrat, or the bureaucracy, they have in the Soviet Union, the GDR or China. The characteristics of any one of these are linked directly to the social context in which they appear. In our particular case, they are also a function of the persisting mentality and ideology of the colonial civil servant, adopted by a local bourgeoisie that, given its economic weakness, seeks to occupy and consolidate a position in the state machinery that directs and plans the economy.

Moreover, bureaucracy is not necessarily limited to paperwork and rubber stamps. The bureaucratic spirit is found in the most varied sectors, and is often manifested in actions that are not directly related to forwarding a requisition or issuing a license.

The bureaucratic mentality is basically characterized by conservatism, by inaction. The bureaucrat preserves the system because he is a part of it. He is so absorbed in it that he cannot see the relationship of his professional actions to all the other social sectors.

The purpose of these essays is to try to draw a portrait of "our" bureaucrat, by relating specific cases, a variety of situations, and--also by using satire to suggest the foolishness of this state of mind, in the world and in the People's Republic of Mozambique, in 1980, foolishness that would be only laughable if its implications for the lives of each and every one of us were not so serious and sober. Thus, if we poke fun at the bureaucrats by reporting particulars of their daily lives, it is because we want, above all,

to satirize bureaucracy itself. By satirizing the most familiar details, we bring the larger target into focus, and make it possible to use the most appropriate weapons against it.

#### What a Bureaucrat Should Be

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 488, 17 Feb 80 p 26

[Text] Those who are aware that they are often the first human contact between the public and the People's Government, and that from this contact emerges the individual impression that, along with many others, forms the prevailing view of this government as compared to the colonial administrative machinery;

Those who understand that their job is not to complicate the life of the citizen on the other side of the window or the desk, but to assist him, to help him through the channels with which he is usually unfamiliar;

Those who see an active connection between their function in the department, agency or company, where they are concentrated, and the rest of society;

Those who look at the problems of those who come to them as if those problems were their own, always weighing the true importance and the possible priority that should be given to the matter at hand;

Those who have mastered the documents, regulations and systems with which they work, and are not enslaved by them, seeing them as means and not as ends or immutable dogma; those who have the flexibility, the spirit of initiative, the imagination to detect, overcome and correct details that appear outmoded or as obstacles to the efficient resolution of the problems;

Those who maintain a demeanor that is respectful and inspires confidence in those with whom they come in contact; whose disciplined, organized, thoughtful and well-planned conduct is consistent with this outward appearance;

Those who see that their own work complements the production of those who are creating the wealth: the workers and the peasants; those who see themselves as an arm of support to these latter;

Finally, those who are really working, and not simply functioning by rote and routine, like the colonialist-capitalist civil servants;

These are the individuals we can classify as competent, efficient and responsible. We already have some examples, but they must constitute a majority that will replace the bureaucrat with the kind of civil servants our government must have.

STAC  
80: 4401

TRADITIONAL RITES TOLERATED BY PARTY CELL

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 488, 17 Feb 80 p 60

[Text] "I am writing to report an incident that occurred on 10 and 11 June 1979, in the "3 February" Cell, formerly Colongo, in the district of Govura Nova Mambone, Inhambane Province.

"During my vacation I took the opportunity to visit my family. When I arrived there on 7 June, I found that all the people were bustling around getting ready for a religious ceremony.

"For the rites, each family had to contribute a can of corn or "mapira" to make the traditional beverage called "uputsu."

"The ceremony was conducted by one of the old chiefs, and its purpose was to bring rain, because it had not rained in that area for a long time.

"They said it had not rained because the dead were angry and would not allow it to rain. To make it rain, they had to organize a public ceremony to invoke the dead or to say prayers in their memory. After everything was organized, they consulted the sorcerer to find out how to conduct these rites.

"The sorcerer said they had to go hunting and kill a lot of animals to offer to the dead. I was one of the participants in that hunt, but we didn't manage to kill as much as a bird. Even so, the rites were held, at the burial spot of a dead regent, where they placed beer, "uputsu" and goat meat, while they danced and hurled insults at their sons and fathers-in-law and other relatives.

"After the ceremony, I thought it was very strange, and I got in touch with the officials of the Party Cell. They told me there was nothing they could do to prevent that kind of rite, because when there was a drought the people had to appeal to the dead. As it happened, it did not rain after the rites.

"I appeal to the district structures to promote a political study and to make those people aware that they are deeply mired in obscurantism."

Feliciano M. Massingue

Employee of the CFM-Sul [Southern Railway of Mozambique]

Maputo

# CABO DELGADO FOOD SHORTAGE WILL BE ALLEVIATED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Feb 80 p 3

[Excerpts] The provincial director of domestic commerce has informed our reporters that by March Cabo Delgado is to receive 115 tons of potatoes and 312 tons of corn meal. These products, coming respectively from Niassa and Nampula, are to be added to the quotas of 400 tons of rice and about 550 tons of sugar assigned monthly to the Cabo Delgado province. This will make possible a notable improvement in this province's supply of some products of prime necessity.

Our reporters were likewise informed that, also within the framework of the struggle to solve the problem of supplying the people with foodstuffs, they are expecting an increase in the quota of imported fish, to carry out the present project of providing the Mueda district with this product.

"The People's Stores will have to be reconstructed, for they will have to play an important part in this process. We shall have to make the People's Stores understand, without delay, the importance of asking us only for what is actually worth while. Also, "the domestic commerce director added, "it is up to them to make the peasants understand that they are using only the surplus of their output in marketing.

## Some Causes of Irregularities

It is actually 4 months now since the food supply in Cabo Delgado has returned to normal, at least in regard to rice and sugar, among other products of prime necessity, despite the fact that the amount allowed for each voucher distributed for acquiring the two products is insufficient and that the lack of a substitute for them have constituted and still do constitute two problems for the people.

However, the total ignorance on the part of the organizations involved regarding the population density of each area, consumer eating habits and the harvest periods of the population--the result of disorganization and incompetence--have seriously hampered the continuity of the normal supply in the last 4 months.

Products which the people were not accustomed to use were supplied to private merchants and cooperatives established in villages. Negative rural customs are one thing and it is quite another to combat the total lack of variety in the peasant's food regimen. Now, this cannot be achieved by merely ordering tons of rice for where it is not needed and as a result failing to satisfy urban-center areas. The aspects we have just recorded clearly explain the reason why, for example, the Meloco locality in Montepuez has enormous amounts of rice almost intact in the few canteens existing there, when the district headquarters is struggling with serious problems because of a lack of this support.

In our opinion, it will be only after recognizing and correcting these mistakes that we can assert that the shortage of prime necessity products in Cabo Delgado and, especially in Pemba is to be attributed to both production shortage and to irregularity in the delivery of merchandise to the province.

8870

CSO: 4401

## MOZAMBIQUE

### FOREIGN ADVISOR FOR CANNING FACTORY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Feb 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Although all its machinery has already been installed, tested and is ready to start rolling, the fish-canning factory, Independence, which was to begin operating early in 1977, is still not functioning. This was due, at one point, to a shortage of tin cans, and recently, to the fact that they are awaiting the arrival in Mozambique of some technicians, specialists in this area, some of whom finally arrived a few days ago in this country.

This factory, nevertheless, could have already begun to function some time ago, even before the arrival of the above-mentioned technicians, under the direction of an engineer who helped with the installation.

In the last agricultural campaign, workers in this industrial unit, located in lower Maputo, urged on by the desire to see the factory in operation, solicited funds to buy tomatoes which they planned to use in the first cannings. Authorities denied their request, alleging that they still had to await the technicians' arrival.

#### A Smaller Factory with an Adequate Productive Capacity

According to information given at the time of its experimental operation, Independence factory, the only one of its kind in the country, has a capacity planned for an average daily output of 24,000 cans of 220 grams each.

At first, this industrial unit was going to utilize as its basic raw material some fish popularly known as "Magumba" or "Marora," a kind that abounded on our shores and which the people liked very much.

One dominant objective the installation of this factory intended to achieve was especially to serve the needs of the people living far from the coastal area and who, therefore, were deprived of sea fish.

## BRIEFS

ADB AGRICULTURAL LOAN--A delegation from the People's Republic of Mozambique recently went to Abidjan, capital of the Ivory Coast, to sign two contracts with the ADB group (African Development Group and African Development Fund). The loans, amounting to 16 million accounting units (about 623,000 contos), are to be applied to an agrarian project in Zambezia Province. The main purpose of the project is food production. It will also create new jobs, improve the living conditions of the farm workers and residents of the area, support the development of the cooperative sector and contribute to increased production in the family sector, through dissemination of new farming techniques, supply of seeds and marketing of agricultural surpluses. The contracts were signed on 21 January by Eneas Comiche, president of the People's Development Bank, representing the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and by C. Kerdoubi Kolali, acting president of the ADB, representing the ADB and the ADF. [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 487, 10 Feb 80 p 3] 6362

PEASANT PRICE COMPLAINTS--"Dear readers: I am a peasant; I live in the country and I make my living by farming. Because it has not been well explained to me, I am a little perplexed when I see certain merchants in our Manica Province charging different prices for food products and other articles, such as clothing. Isn't there a table of fixed prices? I don't understand why we peasants sell a can of corn for 55 to 60 escudos and later, when we need to buy it in the shops, we find that the same can now costs 155 escudos. Should we, the producers of these products, be the ones to suffer? We know how much we endure during the 12 months when these products are in the ground. But we are never repaid for all our pains. Why is it only the merchants who have the right to profit, when they have made no effort whatever to produce this corn? Why do they set such a high price on the products we produce? The cloth, the farm equipment, the clothes, sheets and other textiles that are produced domestically are as expensive as if they were imported. How is this possible? We know our country is still very young and still lacks many things. For 12 months I wait for a harvest that sometimes comes to only 80 sacks of corn, selling for 55 escudos a can, and every sack I sell brings 220 escudos. How many sacks do I have to sell to be able to dress my children; how many must I set aside to feed them and for seed for the next year? It is necessary to revise these prices, because we are being badly abused." [Micheque Moises, peasant from Chivara, Manica] [Excerpts] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 487, 10 Feb 80 p 52] 6362

TIRE SALES LIBERALIZED--Last weekend it was announced that, as a result of the president's visit to MABOR, the sale of tires would be immediately liberalized. Actually, it was noted that tires were being marketed improperly, and a commission was created to study the matter. The three existing tire merchants (Pendra e Sousa, Codauro and Mekanagro) did not have sufficient capacity to supply the country with this important part, and tires will now be sold by the traditional vendors, such as garages and service stations, among others. It was also announced that a large shipment of tires should be sent to the north of the country. It is noted that domestic production is adequate to meet the demands of our tire market. [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 489, 24 Feb 80 p 31] 6362

QUOTA DAYS ABOLISHED--All foodstuffs which up to the present have been available on quota days only are now to be put on sale as soon as they arrive at the store. All Maputo markets, grocery stores, consumer cooperatives, private canteens and stalls are requested to put this order immediately into effect. The Provincial Domestic Trade Delegation made this decision known in compliance with the directive issued by the foremost leader of the Mozambican revolution, President Samora Moises Machel. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Feb 80 p 1] 8870

ES01 4401

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DISCUSSED

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 5 Mar 80 p 5

[Editorial: "The Administrator General and the Legislative Assembly"]

[Text] The statement which the Administrator General issued the day before yesterday in response to the motion adopted last week by the white Legislative Assembly, deserves a closer look -- especially with regard to references in the motion to certain assurances of the South African government and the request that the status quo, concerning those government functions about which a consensus has not yet been reached, be maintained until after the white elections.

As far as the first issue is concerned, it should be made clear that during the debate on the motion, the NP [National Party] speakers emphasized that the goal is not to seek a confrontation.

Secondly, it was made equally clear that the inclusion of the assurances in the motion was not meant to create embarrassment or to disclose secrets in a sensational manner. On the contrary, these assurances were already mentioned last year by the NP leaders at a public mass meeting and later it was reported in an NP information paper which was distributed nation wide. Consequently, it was not a secret.

Thirdly, it was made equally clear that to a high degree the constitutional process in South West Africa was set in motion precisely against the background of these assurances -- not to use (or misuse) it as a useful back door, but because it was reassuring knowledge at a time when the whites (together with all the other population groups) had set foot upon an extremely risky constitutional path.

Fourthly, these assurances not only applied to the whites, but to all the population groups. For example, it was worth something to any population group to know that they would not be forced into a quota against their will.

And fifthly, we believe that there was always the hope and confidence that it would never be necessary for any population group to have recourse to these assurances (or to some of them). In this regard it could reasonably

be asked what the use of these assurances was then if they had to be kept wrapped up.

It is against this background that the National Party included the above mentioned assurances in its motion, not to place them out of context, but precisely to create the full picture against the background of which certain things have happened and to which certain requests are now being directed.

The National Party still has the greatest regard for what the South African government has done and is still doing for South West Africa, but this has not turned it into a dumb or passive puppet. And it does not take away its right to speak up when it considers this to be in the best interest of its people and their future. When this is taken amiss, then the principle that the inhabitants of South West Africa have to take care of their own welfare is being seriously eroded.

This brings us to the second issue, namely the Administrator General's refusal to comply with the request from the Legislative Assembly with regard to the status quo.

It is not a question here of the whims of a certain political party or of a certain small group within a certain population group. It is a matter here, among other things, of whether there is still anything left of the Turnhalle consensus and (if so) whether this should not be applied then with regard to matters over which there is no agreement.

This refers to the question of whether the assurance that population groups would not be forced into a quota against their will, has lapsed.

And if neither of these two questions are at stake, then it is a question of whether anything remains of the approach that the inhabitants of South West Africa will take care of their own welfare.

If the latter approach still applies, then the request by the Legislative Assembly for a status quo with regard to matters over which no consensus has yet been reached, is in our opinion a very sound one.

Because then, the white election (and the other ethnic elections) will give the inhabitants of South West Africa precisely the opportunity to take care of their own welfare -- to give them a voice concerning those matters on which no consensus has been reached. We cannot think of a more reasonable arrangement.

And we cannot imagine that (in the light of what happened in Rhodesia) we, in South West Africa, should move in a particular direction without the approval of the population groups.

If there is any doubt then about who can and may speak in the name of a particular population group, the contemplated ethnic elections would be the best opportunity to get a decisive answer to this question.

In other words, the status quo proposal is not a reactionary holding on and reaching back to the past; neither is it meant to slow down the constitutional process. It is precisely a sober and realistic attempt to ensure that this process gets going evenly and will remain that way. And if it were to come to a choice between a slight delay (with regard to a few matters) and the possibility of failure, then it would undoubtedly be wise to choose the slight delay.

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CSO: 4408

# PREDICTIONS FOR ETHNIC ELECTIONS DISCUSSED

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 22 Mar 80 p 24

[Article by Gwen Lister in the column: "Gwen Lister Looks at the Political Scene"]

[Text]

**Ethnic elections in the Territory from August 18 to 22 are a fait accompli, according to certain political observers. They even claim that a document to this effect is in circulation, although not officially so. On July 1, according to these observers, political parties and groups must register, if they wish to do so, for participation in these ethnic elections which will take place on the basis of proportional representation.**

This news, if it is indeed so, will please some and shock others. National elections under the auspices of the United Nations, are therefore out of the question in the near future.

The National Party of course, will be jubilant. At long last their opportunity to once and for all trounce Mr Dirk Mudge and his Republican Party, and to prove to the country and the world at large that they are indeed the true and lawful representatives of the white population in this country, has come about.

All the political parties within the DTA of course, will participate in this election, but in certain ethnic areas they may even be unopposed, depending on the reaction of their opposition and whether or not they are prepared to sacrifice their principles and fight for control of the second tier government.

People such as Pastor Hendrik Witbooi, traditional leader of the Namas and Secretary for Education for Swapo, will of course be placed in a difficult position. Pastor Witbooi's authority in the Nama area has been usurped by the Government-appointed Nama Council, consisting of the DTA faction of the Namas. He will doubtless be tempted to prove his legitimacy in such an ethnic election, but if he adheres to the Swapo constitution, he will be unable to do so.

Similarly Mr Justus Garoeb, President of the Namibia National Front and leader of the Damara people, has had his authority usurp-

ed by the Damara representative authority under Mr E.L. Christy of the DTA, and he has already indicated his willingness to participate in an ethnic election, to prove once and for all, his right to the leadership. In principle however, he too, is against the holding of ethnic elections. However, Mr Garoeb certainly stands a good chance of beating the DTA if he participates in the envisaged election.

#### ODENDAAL PLAN

There is a general air of pessimism however, and a lack of enthusiasm about the holding of ethnic elections, and the consolidation of the second tier authorities is considered to be the Odendaal Plan in another guise. And this does indeed appear to be so.

There is little chance that Swapo D, Swapo or even the NNF as a whole (with the exception of certain affiliated member parties such as Mr Garoeb's Damara Council), will participate in such an election, and therefore in certain areas there is likely to be one party only, contesting control over the second tier authority.

The ethnic election for the Hereros, however, is likely to be contested by Mr Johannes Karuaihe, who has only recently been ousted from the DTA by the leader of a faction of the Hereros, Mr Kuaimo Riruako.

Rehoboth only recently held an ethnic election in order to elect a Kaptein. Mr Hans Diergaardt won the election, but it is believed that Dr Benjamin Africa, leader of the Baster delegation in the DTA, would like to contest the election, since he has nothing to lose.

It is also probable that more than one party will contest an ethnic election among the Coloureds, but it is not yet known whether Mr A.J.F. Kloppers and his Liberal Party, will oppose Mr Joey Julius of the DTA and his Labour Party.

The white ethnic election, will of course, be contested with enthusiasm by several parties including the National Party, Republican Party, Herstigte Nasionale Party, and possibly even the Federal Party under Mr Bryan O'Linn, although there is no confirmation that the Federal Party will participate at this stage.

For the rest, the seats are likely only to be contested by the DTA itself, which would possibly mean that an election would not be held among certain ethnic groups, such as the Tswanas and the Bushman, among others, since it would be futile to hold an election when only one party is willing to participate. It could however, be that certain additional parties may be formed and proliferate, on the announcement of ethnic elections, but they will at best, be insubstantial and disorganised.

# MUDGE PRAISED FOR REASONABLE NATIONAL BUDGET

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 Mar 80 p 9

[Editorial by Leon Kok in the column "From the Editor's Desk": "Not Bad for a First Try, Mr Mudge!"]

[Text]

## Mr Dirk Mudge's National Budget seems well balanced.

That is the impression I gained yesterday, having gone through it in fair detail.

Total expenditure by the public sector for the year ahead is a record R519,9m which compares with R421,3m last year. The increase is R100,6m or 23 per cent.

Total expected income is R500m which leaves a small deficit of R19,8m. Last year provision was made for a R40m deficit.

The bulk of the expenditure will find its way into the constitutional Development vote R156m (R107m), Finance R137m (R131m), Water Affairs R42m (R42m) and Economic Affairs R28m (R14,7m).

Significantly, 46 percent of the Constitutional Development expenditure is capital expenditure and includes R25m for the construction of roads in the north of the Territory.

The main items under Constitutional Development are

assistance to governments of self governing areas R64m (R54m), support services in self governing areas R43m (R23m) and development works in non self governing areas R28m (R2m).

A breakdown of the R64m voted as assistance to self governing areas shows Owambo R28m (R23m), Kavango R13m (R9,9m), Caprivi R4,6m (R3,9m), Damaraland R5m (R2,1m) and Rehoboth R13,7m (R15,4m).

The bulk of the expenditure to be spent on support services in these areas will involve R27m (R2m) for the construction of roads, bridges and airports R3,4m (R13m) for the construction of buildings and R484 000 (R1,58m) for the provision of electricity supplies.

Additional amounts that will be paid to the governments of the traditional areas include Owambo R5m (R5,1m), Kavango R2,2m (R2,3m), Caprivi R2,9m (R2,5m) and Damaraland R4,6m (R4,5m).

A disturbing feature under

the Constitutional Development vote is that a mere R535 000 (R480 000) has been directed into SWA's information services.

One would have thought that a minimum of say R10m would have been voted to promote the country's image abroad. Cognisance must be taken of the fact that we have no official information offices abroad, we have no department of foreign affairs and we are crying out for foreign investment.

The R137m (R131m) voted for Finance is a natural eye-catcher.

This primarily involves the R124m (R103m) which will be paid into the SWA Territorial Revenue Fund and which will be redirected in May by Mr A H du Plessis, Chairman of the Executive of the SWA Administration.

Notable item in the balance of the Finance vote however are R15m (R3m) for an improvement in conditions for public servants and R5m (R2,3m) for civil pensioners.

These increases could well mean that public servants and

civil pensioners are in for a fair hike in their allowances in the near future. I hope for their sake I am right.

The doubling of expenditure on the Economic Affairs vote is a welcome development. I hope that it doubles again next year, trusting of course that the money is wisely spent.

Half or R14m of the total amount voted for this purpose will be directed to the state corporations. Enok will get R7m and Swawek will get R7,5m. The former figure is perhaps too conservative.

Agriculture and forestry have also been granted a substantial hike of R9,8m to R26,7m. The major items in this vote are promotion of population density in designated areas R9m (a new item), subsidies R6,1m (R4,8m), salaries R3,3m (R3m) and subsistence and transport R1,2m (R1,1m).

The major subsidies are on bread R2,5m (R1,5m) which is a welcome hike and soil conservation R2,4m (R2,2m).

Another welcome hike is R13m to R23,1m for Manpower and Civic Affairs, an area that has become critical in SWA.

I would however like to see considerable sums under this heading spent on immigration of skilled manpower. I don't see any expenditure for this purpose voted for the forthcoming year.

I notice that the rise in National Education's vote, R20,6m to R26,7m, is not all that great, but then this says a lot for the situation itself. I understand that it is one of the most progressive departments of all. Besides, considerable sums for education are directed through the second tier authorities which are not reflected in the aforementioned figure.

Turning to the revenue side, R332m (R356m) will be raised by Inland Revenue. The drop

is attributed to an anticipated R42m fall in tax revenue from the diamond mines.

Total income from diamonds, according to my calculations, will be of the order of R133m compared to R188m last year. These figures include taxation, diamond profits to the state and diamond export duties.

Other major sources of income are general sales tax R33m (R25m), companies other than mining R24m (R21m), other mines R15m (R5m) and loan funds R48m.

The SA Government will contribute R80m while there is a current cash balance of R24m. R15m will be sourced from the stabilisation account.

One of the healthiest features of the Budget is an apparent desire to do an increased proportion of capital financing by means of loan funds.

Not only is this within the country's means, but Mr Mudge pointed out that R50m has been offered to SWA at reasonable rates from the US alone. An abundance of relatively cheap loan funds also exist in SA.

The advantages of this strategy are that money is cheap at present, it will give the country time to broaden the tax base and it will ease the strain on the high income groups. The present tax structure in SWA is a disincentive for settlers.

One way of overcoming the present shortcomings in direct taxation is to move increasingly towards indirect taxation.

That then is the basic breakdown.

Mr Mudge has still to give us a fuller picture of what the nature of the expenditure is all about before proper value judgements can be made.

I trust this will be forthcoming in the ensuing debates in the National Assembly.

DU PLESSIS: NP NOT INTERESTED IN ALLIANCE WITH HNP

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Mar 80 p 4

[Text]

The NP had no intention of forming an alliance with the HNP in the envisaged White election, according to the leader of Aktur Mr A H du Plessis.

He gave this assurance at a public meeting in Summerdown over the weekend.

He was aware of the fact that there were NP members sitting in the ranks of the HNP who do not agree with HNP policy, but have been driven there out of frustration.

He also knows that there are people who wonder whether it would not be better to present a united front against the RP, forming an alliance with the HNP.

His answer is that the NP had asked for an election. It has become a matter of honour to win or lose on its own steam.

He does not want to win in an alliance and then have a

dispute about who had won or who had lost.

Mr Du Plessis said that since his last visit to Summerdown trouble had developed in the ranks of the NP. There had been rifts and now it had to be proved conclusively where the party stood.

In his speech Mr Du Plessis also referred to the sacrifices Whites have made up to now. They had given up SA citizenship, they had accepted the fact of independence, they had given up their flag and national anthem and had accepted the abolishment of the Immorality Act and the Act on Mixed Marriages; "What else must they give up" he wanted to know.

He also appealed to all Whites who think as the NP does and as Aktur thinks, to support them on the dark road ahead.

NCDP: SA SHOULD CONSIDER RECOGNITION OF SWAPO

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Mar 80 p 4

[Text]

THE Namibia Christian Democratic Party told a top-flight United Nations delegation, as well as the SWA Administrator General, during talks here at the weekend, that South Africa should initiate a move to break the deadlock in negotiations on the future of SWA — even if this entailed official recognition of Swapo by South Africa.

This was disclosed in a brief statement released to newsmen here yesterday by the NCDP.

The party said it had informed the UN delegation and the Administrator General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, during the talks, that South Africa "should seize the initiative and propose a solution that would suit SA and all other interested parties, even if this entails SA's official recognition of Swapo as their stumbling block".

"The UN team expressed great interest in a possible new initiative from the SA side and said they would like to get this Namibia problem out of

the way.

"They have many other problems", they said. "They would be keen to follow up any leads in this direction", the NDCP said in its statement.

"South Africa could lay down its new proposals for such a scheme, to preserve order and to get out of the war situation in which we now find ourselves", it continued.

"South Africa could surely come up with a suitable scheme which would allay the suspicions of all groups and which will cause the present plan and DMZ proposals (proposed demilitarised zone to be established along the territory's northern borders during the run-up to independence) to be rejected.

"We are of the opinion that the greater part of the solution will have to be worked out by the politicians because we are sure there can be no guarantee for any military solution on its own", it said. — Sapa

CSO: 4420

## MUDGE: WHITES WILL OBJECT TO BEING EXPELLED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

THE leader of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge said yesterday he refused to accept that the Whites in SWA would allow themselves to be kicked out of the Territory.

He said in the National Assembly here: "I don't accept that the Whites are so spineless that they will just give up everything and leave the country."

The Whites in Rhodesia had elected to stay on despite the fact that the Black Nationalist leader, Mr Robert Mugabe, had come to power in the recent elections in that country.

"So let us stay here and make our contribution" he said.

Mr Mudge was obviously referring to recent allegations by the chief opposition group in the Assembly, Aktur, that Whites were leaving SWA in great numbers because of political uncertainty.

He was replying to his motion calling the AG, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to implement proposals demanding the division of powers and functions between the National Assembly as the central authority and the various ethnic second-tier governments in the Ter-

ritory as soon as possible.

The motion was adopted by majority vote in the Assembly yesterday afternoon.

Mr Mudge challenged Aktur during his reply to clearly state its case on the proposals.

He also accused the front of unnecessarily delaying the constitutional process in SWA.

Aktur, he charged, agreed and disagreed at the same time, with the proposals.

"People first heard that Aktur's heads were in the clouds over the proposals. But then they (Aktur) put up a motion asking the AG to maintain the status quo until remaining differences (concerning the proposals) were eliminated" he added.

Mr Mudge said the DTA accepted the proposals in their entirety, without any reservations, and was anxious to see them implemented as soon as possible.

Aktur had accepted the proposals in principle, but had stated there were a number of "discrepancies and omissions" which needed to be cleared up before they were implemented.

The front had unsuccessfully moved an amendment to the DTA motion requesting the AG to clarify certain aspects of his proposals.

Another White DTA member, German-speaking Mr Werner Neef, echoed Mr Mudge's sentiments on the issue, saying Aktur was trying to delay the constitutional process in SWA.

He accused Aktur of attempting to "thwart national unity" in the Territory and warned that the DTA would continue to fight the organisation.

"We are not attacking the Whites - how can we when most of them are on our side ... in the DTA - but we are, however, fighting Aktur," Mr Neef said.

He said the DTA advocated "good human relations." The alliance respected and was committed to protecting the rights and interests of all population groups in SWA.

It was also not the DTA's policy to force any group involuntarily into any dispensation they did not want, he added.

- Sapa

## SWAPO INSURGENTS REPORTED USING NEW PROPAGANDA TACTIC

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 22 Mar 80 p 27

[Text]

**THE BORDER:** Swapo insurgents have resorted to a new tactic, aimed at influencing the inhabitants not only of the north but of South West Africa as a whole. Under hundreds of stones, fallen trees, or any place which can conceal a document in such a way that part of it can be seen, a propaganda leaflet has been placed.

The leaflet is a three-page type-written renewed document, issued by PLAN, the military wing of Swapo. It lists seven points, some of them informing the reader how to assist the Swapo guerrilla.

The document starts by saying that it wishes the reader to start thinking before it is too late. There is a reference to a number of people in Windhoek, all of them labelled traitors, for these people, the paper states, had pledged an oath of allegiance to free the South West African people. Yet they had preferred to become part of the chain of slavery, as the paper calls it.

These people, the paper goes on, are today in Windhoek to help to exploit the natural wealth of the country and the labour of the oppressed masses. They are the people, the paper says, who will not hesitate for a moment to betray the cause of the people of South West Africa. Therefore, South West African residents are exhorted by the document to open their ears and to make a place in their hearts for the voice of the revolution.

The document says that young men, under the banner of Swapo, did not leave the motherland, because they wanted to go for pleasure or to run away from their country. They had left the country so as to return as fighters. The document admits that the Defence Force is a powerful one, but states that the struggle will continue, no matter what the cost. The fight is not, the paper says, because

the young people feel like killing. The fight is to seize power and to transfer the power to the people.

The paper then conveys to the readers what they should do to aid the guerrilla. These are not reprinted because they conflict with the regulations between press and Defence Force.

There is also a reference to the Turnhalle Assembly and here the document asks the people to disassociate themselves from the hand picked puppets, as it calls certain representatives to that Assembly. Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, Ovambo-land's Chief Minister, is described as a "misled guy". These "guys" will be aided in the future and given assistance, the document promises.

The struggle will be long and bitter, the document quotes Herman Toivo ya Toivo, but in the end the aim will be achieved, according to the paper. It is signed PLAN.

SWAPO NEWSMEN SAID GAGGED FOLLOWING DETENTION

Johanneaburg THE VOICE in English 12-19 Mar 80 p 4

[Text]

**WINDHOEK** — A Namibian church worker, Mr Phillip Tjerije, returned to his desk at the beginning of this week after spending 296 days in detention at a prison in Namibia.

The 32-year-old Mr Tjerije is the Editor in Chief of Emmanuel, the official newspaper of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Namibia. He was detained in communicado on May 2 last year and released on February 25.

The joy of Mr Tjerije's release was marred by a restriction order served on him in terms of the Administrator General of the territory's Proclamation AG 26 — the same proclamation under which he was detained.

In terms of Mr Tjerije's order he may not:

- Receive any visitors at his Katutura township home:

- May not attend gatherings where there are more

than five people:

- Leave the municipality area of Windhoek:

- Leave his home between 8.00 pm and 6.00 am.

Mr Tjerije was released after his church's officials had continuously protested to both the former Administrator, Mr Justice M T Steyn, and the present Administrator, Mr G Viljoen, about his and other members of their church's detention.

Mr Tjerije was among the more than 60 members of the South West African Peoples' Organisation (SWAPO) detained during a security clampdown early last year. He was an executive member of the organisation.

Ten other members of the organisation, including two women, are still in detention. Seventeen other detainees released with Mr Tjerije were also served with the indefinite restriction orders.

# GOVERNMENT SAID RESTRICTING CHURCH MISSION WORK

## Visas Not Renewed

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Mar 80 p 3

[Text] Strong protest has been registered in Windhoek by the Evangelical Lutheran Owambo/Kavango Church, at the government's refusal to renew entry visas for seven Finnish missionaries.

In the latest edition of Lutheran World Information, it was reported that at its monthly meeting recently, the Executive Committee of ELOC had maintained that the church's work had been severely restricted.

During the past few weeks, it stated, the government had asked two missionaries to leave the country. They were Helga Yonkanen, secretary at the ELOC offices since 1961, who had been notified on 20 February that her residence permit would not be extended beyond 1 March.

Subsequently she had been granted extension of 1 month. But she had been compelled to leave the country when her father died and when she wanted to return she was not able to obtain a return visa.

Apparently the office of the AG has been asked to look into the matter.

The second person who was asked to leave was Miss Keth Sainio, a nurse.

## Churchmen: Withdraw Deportation Order

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Mar 80 p 3

[Text]

WINDHOEK: The Council of Church in Namibia yesterday appealed to the AG, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to withdraw a deportation order served on the Council's Administrator, Mr Kelwyn Soie.

The order was served last week. No reason were given, and he was given seven days to leave the Territory.

In an open letter to Dr Viljoen, released here, the CCN said it had decided after its

general meeting to "express our grievance to you (the AG) as chief representative of the South African Government" in the Territory.

"We had hoped that the appointment of the AG would help to bring about peace in our country," the letter said, "but what we experience now is the continuous deportation of church workers."

Among the member churches of the CCN are the Anglican Church, the

Owambo Kavango Lutheran Church, the Evangelical Lutheran Church and the Roman Catholic Church.

"It is with grave concern that the council views the attitude of the Government towards the church," the letter said.

"As Christians, we clearly foresee that deportations will never bring peace to this country, but that reconciliation and prudence will." - Sapa

### Deportation Explained

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 Mar 80 p 2

[Text]

THE Administrator of the Council of Churches in Namibia, Mr Kelwyn Sole, was served with a deportation order last Friday because he has twice been found in possession of banned publications and pamphlets, it was announced here yesterday.

The Chief Director in the office of the Administrator General, Mr John Viall, said in a statement the publications and pamphlets had all been declared undesirable because they were indecent, blasphemous and inflammatory.

The Security Police raided the CCN offices last May and found 12 banned publications, Mr Viall said.

Mr Sole had admitted the publications were under his control, but gave certain reasons why they were kept at the CCN offices.

He was warned in writing against keeping undesirable literature and given until June 31 to dispose of the publications.

The Security Police again raided Mr Sole's offices last month and confiscated 21 similar publications, some of which bore the same titles as those seized last May.

Mr Viall said 254 undesirable pamphlets were also found during the second Security Police search. Sapa

CSO: 4420

# MINISTERS: NH KERK MUST REMAIN EXCLUSIVELY WHITE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 17 Mar 80 p 2

[Text]

**PRETORIA:** A number ministers at the two day meeting of Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk here yesterday expressed their support for the retention of Article 111 of the church Laws which restrict membership to Whites only.

Ds Wynand de Beer said Article 111 was now more necessary than ever before. Discrimination was the "scaffold" could not be scrapped.

It served no purpose to argue that the church would not be "over-fowed" and provision should be made for the individual, he said.

Prof Daan Booysen pleaded for the retention of the article as it had to do with work partitioning in the church, with a distinct way of working with Black people.

When a church for another group of people was considered, it had to do so with the acknowledgement of their dignity as human beings, he said.

Preaching in the way presented to Whites seemed strange to Black people, he said. Their communication

with their forefather spirits was done in a completely different way and directed more to the individual.

This difference should be respected, Prof Booysen said.

The approach of Black people and their concept of time differed from that of the Whites, he said.

While there was little support for the scrapping of Article 111 yesterday, pleas were entered for the reformulation of the article.

One suggestion was that a short motivation, which preceded the relevant determination for membership, should be scrapped. Prof Adriaan Pont said the motivation should rather be set out in a synodal statement or a pastoral letter.

The arguments advanced on the meeting revolved around two possible formulars - the existing stipulation, which limits membership to Whites, or a reformulation which would limit membership to the Afrikaans nation and related cultural groups.

Dr A P B Breytenbach pointed out that should

membership be limited to Afrikaners and related groups then there could be, for example, no arguments against allowing Coloureds to become members of the church as they were culturally "related" to the Afrikaner nation.

He believed that the great majority of members would be against such a possibility.

There was a racial consciousness which "walked hand in hand with cultural differences" and there was no provision for that in the suggestion, he said. - Sapa

DTA SCORED FOR NOT SOLVING UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Mar 80 p 3

[Text] Windhoek: While politicians argued about opening up a few public amenities still closed to Southwesterners of all races, 40,000 unemployed workers were walking the streets, Mr Eben van Zijl, a member of the Opposition Aktur group in the National Assembly said here yesterday.

Speaking during the budget debate, continued today, Mr Van Zijl said this boiled down to fiddling while Rome burnt.

The DTA in the Assembly was arguing because some SWA Administration rest camps, some hotels and restaurants had not been opened to all races.

"This has now been elevated to something of a holy cow (iets heiligs) and is presented as vital to save this country," Mr Van Zijl said.

Opening the few remaining public institutions to all did not represent the real needs of the people of the territory. What they needed were good wages, proper schools, homes and employment.

Mr Van Zijl said his information was that there were 40,000 unemployed in the territory. Most of them were in Windhoek.

Aktur had warned the previous Administrator General that a system should be established to replace control when that was scrapped.

Nothing had been done about influx of people to Windhoek and the result was chaos unemployment and crime.

CSO: 4420

# SECURITY FORCES KILL 19 TERRORISTS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

WINDHOEK: Nineteen terrorists were killed in northern SWA in the past week in incidents in which security forces fired mortars and charged the enemy with mine-resistant vehicles, it was announced here yesterday.

The Second in Command of the SWA Command of the Defence Force, Brigadier Pieter Bosman said two of the terrorists were killed trying to leave the farming area around Tsumeb.

The two, ambushed by security forces in the Mangetti Block, were among the few left in the White area infiltrated by terrorists more than a month ago, he said.

Outlining the incidents in which the other terrorists were killed, Brigadier Bosman said security forces opened fire with mortars on a group of 11 terrorists resting at a waterhole in the northern operational area on Saturday.

Five terrorists died in the mortar fire, while another three were killed by a security force patrol which moved in behind the enemy to cut off their escape route.

On Monday, security forces, searching an area near the Angolan border drew ~~small-arms fire from terrorists~~. Security forces returned the fire, while another group charged the terrorists in mine resistant vehicles, also firing.

Six terrorists died in the skirmish, Brigadier Bosman said. Security forces followed drag marks and tracks after the incident and found the bodies of two more terrorists, apparently killed by their companions who did not want to drag them further, he added.

Another terrorist was killed last Friday in a compound in the mining village of Kombat in northern SWA, Brigadier Bosman said.

A police statement at the time said the terrorists had wounded a Black woman and a policeman before he was shot by police.

Replying to questions, Brigadier Bosman said Swapo did not control any area in SWA, as the organisation's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, alleged.

"The whole (operational)

area is quiet," he said. "In fact, Swapo are avoiding the security forces and all the latest incidents took place on our initiative."

# CIVIL SERVICE RESTRUCTURE BILL CRITICIZED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Mar 80 p 3

[Text]

**WINDHOEK:** An independent public service for SWA was one of the most important milestone of the road to total independence for the Territory, a member of the DTA in the National Assembly said here yesterday.

The DTA Vice-President, Dr Ben Africa, was introducing a Bill providing for the organisation and administration of SWA own government service. The Bill calls for a three-man commission to be appointed to make recommendations to the AG regarding the new government service.

These include the establishment or abolition of departments, their control and organisation, as well as the number of employees, their payment and conditions of work, the coordination of work and the training of employees.

The commission is also to have powers to carry out other duties assigned it in terms of the Bill, or by the AG, with regard to the forming and administration of an independent government service.

The Bill provides for people employed by the 10 directorates which currently perform the duties of the South African-Style government departments, to become members of SWA departments in the new government service.

This excludes South African public servants who have not signed undertakings by which they forfeit their posts in the Republic.

In terms of the Bill, departments in the new service would also correspond to the present directorates and would be headed by secretaries. One deviation is that provision is made for a central personnel institution.

Dr Africa said the government needed an instrument to act on its behalf to ensure that effective government service was rendered.

Salaries and work conditions had to be regulated and personnel had to be trained to ensure the highest possible productivity in the public service.

He said 23 000 people were employed by the central and representative authorities in SWA, and it was of great importance that some sort of coordination of these government services was achieved.

A member of the opposition Aktur movement, Mr Eben van Zijl, said that, apart from certain objections, his party was not only satisfied with the Bill, but welcomed it.

Aktur also wanted clarification of a clause which Mr Van Zijl claimed, presented state officials from being members of political parties.

The Herstigte Nasionale Party leader, Mr Sarel Becker, said the Bill was built on sand. The DTA wanted to create a "scrambled egg government service" by ignoring ethnic divisions in the Territory.

The "beautiful ideals" of the Bill could not work in practice. If Blacks of Coloured people in representative authorities found they could not cope with their new duties, they would again lay the blame at the White man's feet and claim they were being discriminated against, Mr Becker said.

His party was against independence for SWA and against an independent civil service, and he would vote against the Bill, Mr Becker added.

Debate on the Bill continues today. — Sapa

# AID FOR FARMERS NOW REPORTED OPEN TO BLACKS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Mar 80 p 3

[Text]

WINDHOEK: The SWA National Assembly yesterday approved a Bill providing for financial aid to Black as well as White farmers.

The Agricultural Credit Amendment Bill was proposed by a Damara member of the DTA, Mr Tara Imbili, and passed with only one vote against.

Introducing the Bill, Mr Imbili said there had been complaints among Blacks that only White farmers were given financial aid and that Blacks did not qualify for the various aid measures provided by the Act.

In the light of political developments in the Territory, many Blacks had started their own farms and others wanted

to, but they needed aid.

Many could not approach private companies for aid and needed State help, which was provided on a wide front by the Act.

It had thus become necessary to amend the Act to include members of all race groups, Mr Imbili said.

The amendment also increases the number of members of the Agricultural Credit Board from five to seven. Mr Imbili said this was to allow for the inclusion of other race groups affected by the Act.

Mr Jannie de Wet, whip of the opposition group, Ak-

tur, said that at first his party had felt the amendment would intrude on the territory of representative authorities, but he had been assured that the Act was meant only to provide assistance to farmers of all race groups and, as such, Ak-tur supported it.

The leader of the HNP, Mr Sarel Becker, said he could not agree with the philosophy of the Act, and was not prepared to vote for it.

Earlier, the Assembly approved the Budget Bill without amendment after a lengthy debate which started last week. — Sapa

CSO: 4420

VENISON PLANT NOT TO OPEN AS SCHEDULED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 Mar 80 p 13

[Text]

The venison processing factory in the northern industrial area will not be ready to go into operation by April 15, according to Mr Chris Mynhard, senior executive of Enok.

This will however make no difference to the Territory's game producers, he said. The venison that would have to be exported from April 1 (the start of the hunting season) would be purchased by Enok at the same price it would have been bought in Cape Town.

Enok, he said, would be directly responsible for the export of this venison via Cape Town until such time as the factory is operational.

Mr Mynhard said that construction was on schedule.

The equipment needed for such a plant had already been purchased. Installation of the equipment would probably commence within the next two weeks, he said.

After completion of the project, probably by April 15, it will have to be inspected and approved by the West German Department of Veterinary Services. Then the factory can swing into processing and exporting the Territory's venison.

In reply to a question about the objections raised by game producers and culling teams about Enok's involvement in the venison factory, Mr Mynhard said that the differences had been ironed out.

He said that Enok had had discussions with them and they were now prepared to deliver their product to the factory. He did not think these people would support a boycott of the factory if delivery to the factory was advantageous and the price was right.

CSO: 4420

RUACANA SAVINGS 50,000 RAND PER DAY; AIRCRAFT FIRED ON

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 22 Mar 80 pp 1, 3

[Text]

# **RUACANA:**

After turning out many megawatts of power uninterrupted-ly for weeks, Ruacana's supply was high explosives north of Omaruru. An air surveillance patrol, early yesterday morning, showed that one pylon had capsized and immediate visual inspection conveyed the impression that rain rather than sabotage had caused the pylon to collapse.

Meanwhile, the entire electricity supply is being derived from the thermal stations, van Eck and Walvis Bay.

An air patrol set out early yesterday morning to fly along the entire power line to see where the damage had occurred. In the last two months savings amounting to hundreds of thousands of Rand on account of the commissioning of the Ruacana turbines, had accrued. There were stages

when the daily saving was up to R50 000,00. The turbines could be commissioned after a dare-devil action by Captain Jacques Migeotte aided by a number of soldiers, who went across and lowered the sluice gates manually so that the Kunene's waters could be stopped at the diversion weir and redirected down the pressure tunnel.

Meanwhile the SWA Water and Electricity Corporation, Swawek, almost lost its jet-driven 5-seater helicopter.

Flown by Captain Jacques Migeotte, while patrolling the high power line, a burst of machinegun fire tore into the fuselage of the jet propelled helicopter. The burst missed the flier by inches.

The attackers, concealed in the bushes, and apparently waiting for the low flying machine, then launched a rocket. It is believed that the rocket is of the anti-armour type, because the explosion was so violent that the helicopter was tossed to and fro in the air.

The missile exploded above the machine, but none of the deadly fragments struck the helicopter.

It is now months since Captain Migeotte has started to inspect that line, a hazardous task because inspection requires low flying. Quite often the machine has to hover for better visual inspection, affording an attacker the golden opportunity of having a sitting duck in his sights.

It is a miracle that the machine has not been attacked several times in the past.

Meanwhile, following the latest power failures throughout the central and northern regions of South West Africa, Swawek's chief executive, Mr J.P. Brand, remains silent. He has given explicit instructions that any Swawek employee seen talking to the reporter-in-chief of the Observer, will be dismissed on the spot.

CSO: 4420

NEW MINING VENTURE BEGUN FOR MANGANESE, OTHER MINERALS

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 22 Mar 80 p 30

[Text]

**WINDHOEK:** A new mining company, S.W.A. Manganese Company (Pty) Ltd has been formed and operations will commence on April 1 north east of Okahandja over a mining area covering about 60 000 hectares.

A Director of the company, Mr G. Zandberg, said in an interview that extensive exploration work was carried out over a considerable period. A Johannesburg company, doing work as analysts of minerals, had filed their report, a feasibility study had been concluded, and the company was now geared for production.

Mr Zandberg said that in essence the new company was returning to the manganese field known as Ebeneser, situated 136 km north east of Okahandja.

Mining rights were secured over approximately 14 farms and as a starter, the open cast system would be made use of.

According to the feasibility study the methods envisaged, would keep expenses to a minimum. The fields offer satisfactory results for both categories in the sphere of manganese mining -- manganese metal and oxide.

Currently, South West Africa's needs in manganese oxide, mostly used by Rössing were imported from South Africa, and as Mr Zandberg said, the results by the Johannesburg company showed such satisfactory results that his company was confident to become a supplier of manganese oxide.

Apart from the manganese deposits, showing that manganese oxide could also profitably be exploited, the exploration work showed the presence of silica. A 20 percent silica content in manganese was regarded by analysis as high. Yet, exploration work showed that the farm Welgelegen, one of the 14 farms over which the company has mining rights, had 24 percent silica content.

Mr Zandberg added that all manganese ore would be transported by road to the rail head at Okahandja. There would be no processing or milling at the production sites.

Mr Giep Booysen a well known personality in mining circles, is a joint founder of the new company.

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

**LANDMINE INCIDENT**--A SADF vehicle tripped off a landmine on the road between Ondangwa and Oshakati, according to Major General Jannie Geldenhuys, Officer Commanding of the SWA Command. In a brief statement to the press this morning, he said that the incident had taken place last night. The vehicle was a total wreck but no injuries had been sustained by the occupants of the truck. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Mar 80 p 4]

**FARM LABOR SHORTAGE**--Moves are underway to reestablish some form of organized recruitment of farm labour. The farming sector, unlike other sectors, constantly experiences a relative shortage of labour because migrant workers cannot canvass from farm to farm for employment. This makes organised labour recruitment essential for farmers. On January 18 it was suddenly announced that recruitment had ceased, despite an understanding between Ovambo authorities and organised agriculture that any changes in matters affecting recruitment would be preceded by three months official notice. Mr Henning Snyman, Secretary of Swalu informed farmers at a meeting in Okahandja of the situation and moves to rectify it. The possibility of setting up such a recruitment office in Grootfontein came under discussion at the meeting but no decisions have yet been taken. A meeting between organised agriculture and the Ovamboland Minister of Justice Mr Tara Imbili has been scheduled for later this month. Recruitment in Okavango has not been effected and continues as before. [David Pieters] [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 Mar 80 p 13]

**CHURCH OFFICIAL EXPELLED**--Windhoek: The Administrator of the Council of Churches in Namibia, Mr Kelwyn Sole, was served with a deportation order here on Friday. Mr Sole, a 28-year-old South African citizen, told SAPA the order had been served on him by members of the Security Police on behalf of the office of the Administrator General. No reasons were given for Mr Sole's expulsion. He said he had been granted seven days in which to leave the Territory, and he planned to appeal to the AG, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, personally to reconsider the order. Mr Sole said he wished to discuss the order with church leaders and he might issue a statement this week. He added that the move was not entirely unexpected in view of Finnish missionaries whose visas had not been renewed recently to continue

working in northern SWA. Mr Sole, who attended university in SA and Britain, joined the Council of Churches two years ago after his arrival in SWA. His predecessor, Mr Justin Ellis, was also expelled from the Territory. Among the churches who belong to the CCN are the Anglican Church, the Owambo-Kavango Lutheran Church, the United Evangelical Lutheran Church and the Roman Catholic Church.--SAPA [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 17 Mar 80 p 1]

TERRORIST SHOT--Pretoria: A policeman was wounded and an alleged terrorist killed on Friday in a shootout at the Kombat mine compound in northern SWA, police announced here. Det Const J.J. Marais, was in a satisfactory condition at the Grootfontein military hospital. Two other people, a man and a woman, were wounded in the incident. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 17 Mar 80 p 2]

IDENTITY DOCUMENTS 1 APRIL--The issuing of identity documents would probably commence on April 1, according to Adv John Viall, Chief Director of the AG's office. To date a total of 490 000 applications for ID documents had been registered. At this tempo of processing, he said, April 1 would be the target date for the start of the distribution operation. He mentioned that there were a number of photographs of applicants that were rejected for technical reasons, while on other applications there was insufficient information. These applications, Adv Viall said, would have to be redone--at the same time that the distribution operation started. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 17 Mar 80 p 2]

SHIPANGA DENIES PERSECUTION ALLEGATION--There was no truth in the allegation made by Dr and Mrs Abrahams to the effect that Swapo-D was persecuting them, according to the President of Swapo-D, Mr Andreas Shipanga. Reacting to a press statement made by the Abrahams' yesterday, in which they alleged that the party was persecuting them, Mr Shipanga said: "This is hurtful. It is not Shipanga who is persecuting them." Referring to a recent Court action in which an order was made for Dr Abrahams to return certain property to Swapo-D, he said that the whole object of the exercise had been to retrieve the party's property and nothing else. "I hope that the whole matter is closed now. I do not even want to refute other allegations they made. There is no need for the matter to go any further," he concluded. [Gail Visagie] [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Mar 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

# SHAGARI PRESENTS BUDGET, RAISES MINIMUM WAGE

## Budget Details

Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 19 Mar 80 p 1

[Article by Eric Teniola]

[Text] President Shehu Shagari yesterday presented a budget of N11,859,824,789 to the National Assembly for approval.

The money will be spent for the next nine months commencing as from April 1.

The budget is N1,050,790,132 higher than the one presented to the nation last year by Nigeria's former Head of State, General Olusegun Obasanjo.

Amidst ovation yesterday, mostly by his party members in the assembly, the President with constant smiles said that he attached the "greatest importance to this historic landmark in the political evolution of this country under our new democratic system."

The highlights of the money allocated to each ministry is as follows:

National Assembly	N 89,108,000
Presidency	N 293,473,000
Police	N 193,145,000
Police Service Commission	N 439,000
Ministry of Agriculture	N 24,428,000
Audit	N 3,144,000
Ministry of Civil Aviation	N 28,089,000
Defence	N 466,000,000
National Planning	N 24,630,000
Education	N 454,375,000
Abuja	N 10,799,000
External Affairs	N 39,326,000
Finance	N 89,444,000

Health and Social Welfare	N 116,451,000
Industries	N 8,353,000
Social Development	N 78,874,000
Internal Affairs	N 60,945,000
Judicial Service Commission	N 52,000
Labour, Employment and Productivity	N 11,824,000
Mines and Power	N 7,081,000
Science and Technology	N 47,708,000
Housing and Environments	N 45,816,000
Public Complaints Commission	N 3,578,000
Federal Civil Service Commission	N 3,822,000
Commerce	N 11,364,000
Transport	N 14,760,000
Water Resources	N 3,723,000
Works	N 157,489,000
FEDECO	N 7,907,000
Statutory allocation to states	N 2,541,000
Consolidated revenue fund	N 3,622,214,722
Contingencies	N 150,000,000
Allocation to local government	N 277,994,382
Contribution to development fund	N 5,340,000,000

#### Wage Freeze, Allowances

Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 19 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] The President, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, yesterday lifted the wage freeze on low income workers.

He told the national assembly yesterday that with effect from April 1, salary scales for public employees would be adjusted.

He said salary scales between grade levels 01-06 would be appropriately adjusted on a sliding scale in order to uplift the standard of officers on those grades.

He also announced the restoration of bicycle and motorcycle loans to eligible public servants on the terms and conditions existing before the abolition of the loans.

The President added that he had decided to grant motor vehicle advances to eligible public servants through banks and that the loans would be guaranteed by the government.

He stressed that in that connection, the government would direct banks to grant the loans at not more than half per cent above the minimum lending rate and without requiring borrowers to make deposit.

He did not speak on car allowance.

With regard to the private sector, he said the government had approved the grant of vehicle advances on the same condition as in the public sector.

He announced that transport allowance would be paid to workers on grade levels 01-06 at the rate of N10 per month.

He promised to decentralise the processing of Form "M" adding that he would review the comprehensive Import Supervision scheme agreement to exclude industrial raw materials and spare parts from preshipment inspection.

#### Minimum Wage

Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 19 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] Workers in the public sector will now receive a minimum wage of N100 per month with effect from April, this year.

This was announced in Lagos yesterday by the President at the national assembly.

With the announcement, members of the assembly, mostly by the NPN members shouted "One Nation," while the UPN members countered with the slogan "UP Nigeria."

The President also announced the abolition of the price control board.

He said in its place, there would be price intelligence agency whose activities would be limited to price monitoring intelligence.

He stressed that the new arrangement would enable price revision to be undertaken through consultation and mutual agreement.

The President said the army regime left a debt of N1,403,621,928 for the Federal Government before the regime left power in October.

He explained that some state governments were in the same "dilemma."

"The state governments were in same predicament and were likewise unable to meet their contractual obligations and naturally this affected the performance of the economy generally both in the public and private sectors," he declared.

NLC Comment

Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 20 Mar 80 p 16

[Article by Segun Obilana]

[Text] The Nigeria Labour Congress has described the new minimum wage of N100 per month as being "below expectation."

The NLC last night reaffirmed its demand for a minimum wage of N300 monthly and called for negotiations.

The Congress' stand was announced after a marathon meeting in Lagos, which went on till late last night.

President Shahu Shagari announced the new minimum wage while presenting his first budget to the National Assembly on Tuesday. In its statement last night, the NLC said that the issue of a new national minimum wage was one which affected workers in both the private and the public sectors and that it was "best determined by a tripartite body consisting of representatives of governments, employers and the NLC."

On vehicle loans, the NLC expressed satisfaction with the restoration of bicycle and motorcycle loans but rejected government's decision in respect of car advances and allowances.

The Congress called for direct negotiation with banks for employees' car loans and demanded that any interest rate above five percent should be borne by employers. It also demanded the restoration of car basic allowances.

The NLC was happy at the lifting of wage freeze and "the recognition and acceptance of collective bargaining as machinery for determining wages, fringe benefits and other conditions of employment."

The NLC added that it rejected proposals in the budget which controlled wages, salaries and fringe benefits and left prices uncontrolled. The NLC stated:

"Instead of making the Price Control Board more effective, the 1980 budget substitutes Price Intelligence Agency whose duty is only to monitor and not to control wages."

CSO: 4420

AKINFOSILE DISCUSSES NPP-NPN RELATIONSHIP

Ibadan NIGERIAN TRIBUNE in English 14 Mar 80 p 16

[Article by Tayo Falade]

[Text] There is only one condition under which the Nigeria People's Party (NPP) and the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) can fuse.

The NPN will have to move closer to the ideas of the NPP says the People's Party National Chairman, Chief Olu Akinfosile.

He said in Lagos on Tuesday that there was a world of difference between both parties and that a merger was remote except the NPN abandoned its bogus ideas for those of the NPP.

The NPP Chairman explained that his party merely went into the present governmental accord with the NPN in order to assist the military out of government for civilians.

He said nobody knew what Nigeria would be like today had the NPP not gone into the accord.

"But the NPP is not happy with the way the NPN is treating it under the accord."

He said though the accord provided that the two parties were equal, the NPP was not given its share of the Chairmanship of the various committees in the National Assembly, especially in the Senate.

Chief Akinfosile denied any leadership tussle between him and Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, the party's leader.

According to him, Dr Azikiwe would not act on behalf of the party without his consent as National Chairman.

On the other hand, he had Dr Azikiwe's "moral authority and political strength to back up whatever the party does" he explained.

He warned the press to stop overflogging the issue of the demarcation between the party's national chairman and national leader. "If the NPP collapses, the country will not have peace," he said.

PAPER CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT ON AGRICULTURE POLICY

Ibadan NIGERIAN TRIBUNE in English 13 Mar 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Toying with the Farmers' Fate"]

[Text]

**DURING** the campaign and with a view to getting a development tag against its name, the NPN quickly coined the phrase 'Green Revolution'. That concept was, without doubt, a reaction to the UPN's four cardinal programmes and especially the free education at all levels promise.

**BUT** as events later showed, the difference between the two was that while one was a product of an energy sapping research with meticulous details of execution properly collated, the other was born out of envy and intuition.

**IT** is significant to recall here that at his hurriedly held Press Conference on the 18th of August last year, Alhaji Shagari was asked by a curious reporter about the timing and mechanics of the implementation of his Green Revolution. His reply then was that it would start on the 1st of October 1979.

**HE** might not have meant it though, since he could not have expected such a question. His main purpose of holding the conference then was first to make his appearance felt, and secondly to pre-empt the judicial proceedings on his election by over-awing the judges minds that his election was already a fait accompli.

**BUT** we are becoming much worried about the slippery and the unintelligible manner

in which agriculture is being tackled by the Federal Government.

**IN** the first instance, we are worried because we know what the consequence of deceit can be on the rural population. That the farmers hope had been raised by the NPN gimmick is a truism. To play with such hope as the NPN is doing will definitely not be palatable to the future of democracy in the country.

**IN** its modest form, it can lead to a lukewarm attitude by our rural population to a future call for elections. That is if they have been bewildered by unfulfilled promises.

**WHILE** in its extreme reaction, it can make them develop a hostile and alien attitude to the institution of government. And when we remember that rural abode forms the bulk of our population, then we can appreciate the threat which either of these alternatives poses for our democracy.

**IN** the second place, we are worried because from all indications it seems that 'Green Revolution' is another booty shaving canopy for the NPN leaders.

**WHEN** for instance Alhaji Shagari dissolved the OFN, the ostensible reason for dissolving it was that the body did not reach the farmers whom it was designed for. What, however, he did not say for obvious reasons

was that the body was just a treasure island to a few people criminally gifted in devilish originality on roguery.

**BUT** when Alhaji Shagari replaced the OFN with his National Committee on Green Revolution, all hopes were high. But so far, the difference between the Green Revolution and the OFN is only in the semantics. And it is unfortunate indeed!

**FIRST**, the system of importation and distribution of fertilizers remains the same. Reports have it all over the states that the pockets of NPN stalwarts are being swollen by fertilizer agent bonanza.

**WHEREAS** the truth is that fertilizers can never reach the farmers through these so-called agents. And, in any case, what is the quantity of fertilizers that will reach all the farmers in the country? Besides, we have our doubt whether importation of fertilizers can ever solve the problems of farmers. It is too elitist to be useful.

CSO: 4420

## NIGERIA

### FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES HIGHEST IN 3 YEARS

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 18 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] The Central Bank's handlings of foreign exchange reserves rose to its best level in three years at the end of December 1979, the Central bank has reported.

Total external reserves according to the bank's balance sheet as at December 31, 1979, was N3,043.2 million, representing the highest level of reserves reached since December 1976.

The end of 1979 reserve level also represented an increase of N1,871.6 million or 159.7 percent over the level at the end of 1978. At the earlier date, the Central Bank's holdings had amounted to N1,171.6 million, an amount barely enough to finance one and a half months' imports at the then rate.

The recovery of the country's external reserve position is due mainly to two major factors--a booming world market for petroleum products, and "draconian" import restrictions at home, including the controversial import supervision scheme.

For most of the year, the country produced and exported crude petroleum at peak rates. And within the period, prices for the product more than doubled enabling Nigeria to earn record revenue from oil.

At the same time, a stricter than usual import control, helped by the import supervision scheme, drastically reduced the import bill.

### A Payments Surplus

The increase in the reserves imply that "igeria would have had a balance of payments surplus in 1979, as against the unprecedentedly large deficit of N1.4 billion recorded in 1978.

Indeed, assuming there are no great changes, as usual, in the foreign exchange holdings of Federal and State governments, semi-official institutions and in the commercial banks' net holdings, the surplus would be around N2 billion, which would be the biggest surplus recorded since 1974.

'DAILY TIMES' CONDEMNS MOROCCO FOR SAHARA POLICY

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 20 Mar 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Foolhardy Morocco"]

[Text] The position of the OAU on the Western Sahara has been unequivocally in favour of the right of the people of that former Spanish colony to self-determination.

Morocco, against every advice, continues to pretend ownership to the territory even after its co-conspirator, Mauritania, has been forced by heroic pressures to let go its own part of the grab.

The Polisario Liberation Front is proving ever undaunted in spite of the tremendous support which King Hassan appears to conjure across the reactionary world for his inordinate design.

Some indications are that the front's consistent progress on the battlefield could soon build up internal unrest too acute for the King's pleasures.

The issues are clear. If Morocco does not abandon its rascally escapade on its own volition the Polisario will lack no blessing from the OAU in its glorious task of battling off the usurper.

But it would appear that Rabat is not just about to be sensible. King Hassan's former Prime Minister, according to reliable agency reports, has threatened that his country would withdraw from the Organization of African Unity if a majority of African states voted to aid the Polisario. Mr Ahmed Osman is no longer in government, and we should simply have ignored his threat but for the fact that the acquisition of the Western Sahara by force is one thing to which all the major Moroccan political leaders seem undisguisably committed.

There are those who feel that the OAU has been excessively pacific in handling the Western Saharan question. For them, Morocco should have been censored in more certain terms long since.

The absence of a definitive sanctions machinery in the OAU charter allows member states considerable room for manipulation, but there surely must be tolerable limits, at least for the sake of decency, to the degree of deviance permissible for any member. [as published]

Only last December, an OAU committee of which Nigeria is a member offered to appoint an All-Africa Peace Force to maintain a ceasefire in the war-ravaged areas, provided Morocco was prepared to rescind its objectionable claim.

Western Sahara is likely to feature prominently at the next OAU summit and probably at most future such gatherings until it achieves its deserved independence. Massive support for the Polisario cause will be predictable at all of these conferences, as it is indeed largely present today.

Morocco doesn't need to sound any gaudy warnings. It is welcome to its base urgings and can very well at the earliest opportunity get out of a community that is crying loud for greater discipline and unity of purpose.

We warn, however, that by that erratic option, it would have placed itself in a state of precarious existence both within the African continent and at the United Nations.

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

**NAVAL CHIEF'S TOUR**--The Chief of the Naval Staff Vice-Admiral Michael Ayinde Adelanwa left Lagos on Saturday for Calabar to begin his annual inspection tour of Naval projects and establishments in the Eastern Naval command. He was accompanied by the Director of Supply, Naval Headquarters, Captain E.O.A. Makinde; Director of Medical Services, Surg-Captain M.O. Sojirin; Director of Marine Engineering, Naval Headquarters, Captain Samuel Bitrus Atukum; the Director of Naval Projects and Acquisition, Captain E.A. Archibong; Staff Officer (Training) Lieutenant-Commander P.O. Ayeni and the Naval Public Relations Officer, Naval Headquarters, Lieutenant J.O. Pearse. The Chief of the Naval Staff Vice Admiral Adelanwa will later pay a similar visit to Western Naval Command and Flotilla Command. The tour will last for a week. [Text] [Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 17 Mar 80 p 7]

**LAGOS LOCAL GOVERNMENTS RULING**--The Lagos State Government has appealed against the ruling of the Ikeja High Court which on Monday declared that the creation of 23 local governments in the state is ultra vires, illegal, null and void. The court also restrained the state's electoral commission from conducting any elections into the local governments as scheduled for March 29. In the notice of appeal filed at the Federal Court of Appeal yesterday, the Lagos State Government gave six grounds upon which it would argue its appeal. [Excerpt] [Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 19 Mar 80 p 16]

**COMMITTEE ON STATES CREATION**--The national assembly has set up a committee to examine the issue of creation of more states in the country. The committee is under the leadership of the President of the senate, Dr Joseph Wayas. Dr Wayas made the announcement in Lagos yesterday while receiving a memorandum from the chairman of Anioma State Movement, Senator Nosike Ikpo (UPN) Bendel East. Dr Wayas said that the committee would soon hold its sitting over various proposals submitted to the national assembly for the creation of more states. He gave an assurance that the national assembly would not deny any group of Nigerians who wish to have their own state, provided they met the constitutional requirements. Earlier, Senator Ikpo stressed that there was need for the creation of more states if even development must be achieved in the states. The proposed Anioma State, comprises Ndokwa, Ika, Aniocha and Oshimili local government areas of Bendel State.

The proposed state has a population of 800,000 people. At the presentation of the memorandum yesterday were about 100 persons from the proposed state. [Eric Teniola] [Text] [Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 18 Mar 80 p 16]

ARAB BANK LOAN--The Imo State Government has obtained a \$25m. loan through a consortium of Arab and International Banks in Bahrain. The loan, for road-building, was arranged by the Trans-Arabian Investment Bank (TAIB) and guaranteed by the Federal Government, the spokesman for TAIB said. Imo Commissioner of Finance, Chief C.C. Egoke, signed the four-year loan agreement. TAIB President Iqbal Mandani said "the agreement opened a new market for Nigeria, which had been active as a borrower in the European currency market." TAIB, with a paid-up capital of \$10m was set up in Bahrain by Saudi Arabian financiers last November. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 25 Feb 80 p 373]

CSO: 4420

MUGABE SPEAKS ON ZIMBABWE'S FUTURE

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 30 Mar 80 pp 10-11

[Interview with Robert Mugabe; date and place not given]

[Text] Robert Mugabe will soon be sworn in as the Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, now Rhodesia. In this interview, Mugabe, who won an outright majority in the elections supervised by the British government in February, discusses his goals and his plans for the country just emerging from a seven-year civil war.

Question: Mr. Prime Minister your government is to take control on April 18. Are your preparations for this on schedule?

Answer: Yes, they are. We are busy just now preparing for independence.

Question: You asked the British Governor for a one-month delay until the 18 why was that?

Answer: It was necessary for us to have him here. Well, first we wanted to continue because it would give us more time to prepare ourselves for the actual takeover. Then there was the question of giving the necessary assurance to all sections of the community, especially to our White community here. And I think his presence has done quite a lot of good and it has helped us create some degree of confidence, which we need at this stage.

Question: There've been reports that you've had some difficulty in finding qualified people to man the civil service. Has that problem been resolved?

Answer: No, we haven't looked into the question of making any adjustments or alterations. I don't think we would run short of men, as such. But the issue is that, really, we would like to familiarise ourselves first with the actual work involved in everyone of the departments, study the structure, study what has gone on, and see how we can apply our own policies through the departments.

Question: What about these strikes in the last several days? What is behind that?

Answer: I think it's just a misunderstanding. They think they are entitled immediately to rises in their salary scales and to the improvement that they have awaited in their conditions of service.

Question: Have you been able to assure--reassure them that just be patient a little while longer? Is that basically....

Answer: That's what we're trying to do, to give them the necessary assurance. We are not yet in control. The Governor still is. And we would have to start the process after independence.

Question: Do you anticipate eventually disarming the basic civilian population of Zimbabwe?

Answer: The civilian population has arms for purposes of self-defence. It is not yet really an important issue to look into the question whether the civilian population should be armed or not armed. I don't think it's really relevant. Those who need arms always apply for them; and the law provides that where they can show the necessity for having these arms, they should be provided with arms. We don't see the necessity of disarming anybody at this stage.

Question: You had, of course, two major rivals in the popular elections, Mr. Nkomo and Bishop Muzorewa. Are you confident now of their support? Do you feel that the three of you are together now?

Answer: The two of us are together, Mr. Nkomo and myself. And that means, of course, ZANU and ZAPU are together in a coalition. But we have broadened our coalition to include two members of the White community, as well, one of whom comes directly from the Rhodesia Front. And I think this is the kind of broad support we envisaged earlier on. I think we've got it. And on this basis, the government is going to move on to other matters requiring attention.

Question: Ian Smith, as you know, the former Prime Minister, has said he would be willing to serve in your government. Do you see a role for him in your new government?

Answer: No. Really, it's not a question of whether a particular individual should serve on our government or not. True, Mr. Smith might have wanted to be included, but the way we looked at it was much broader. What we tried to do was to link the two African parties which have emerged as the major parties as a result of the elections, and also draw from the White community certain personalities respected amongst them who we feel will add to the national concept that we have in mind and to the broad unity that we would like to achieve.

Question: As you know, of all of the candidates going into the election, you are the only one that reportedly was the most feared by the White population of Zimbabwe. Do you think that fear was justified?

Answer: No, it wasn't. I don't see any reason why anybody should have entertained any fear about me in particular or about my party. We have never been racialistic in outlook. We have never hated individuals. We have always been opposed to the system. And those who naturally were in favour of a system which was oppressive might have misinterpreted our attitude. It was not directed at them personally, but at the system over which they were superintendents.

Question: Prime Minister, one reason why you were perhaps feared politically was your reputation as a Marxist. And there's been a lot of speculation before and since your election about how you intended to implement your form of Marxism in Zimbabwe. Can you enlighten us on that? How are you going to apply Marxist principles in Zimbabwe?

Answer: We have never denied that we derive certain principles in our political thinking from Marxism and Leninism. We have never denied that, and we shall never deny it. We are proud we have derived certain fundamental principles which we believe are humanitarian in character. But we have never said that they are the only principles which matter. We have always added that such principles as we derive from any philosophy must be adapted to our own situation. And they are not the only principles. We have also definite Christian principles and principles from our own tradition.

A blend of the three makes our own socialist outlook and our socialist philosophy. This is how we have approached our problem here, and this is how we are adapting ourselves. We don't have any blue book from anybody, no blueprint at all, except that which we conceive to be based on the realities of our own country.

Question: Is one of the principles a multi-party democratic government?

Answer: It is at the present moment, because that is what we have accepted under the Lancaster House Agreement. The constitution requires that there be a multi-party democracy. And we have placed ourselves honouring every clause of that constitution.

Question: You said "at the moment?"

Answer: Yes, at the moment. I don't know what happens tomorrow. In any case, should we ever conceive a one-party state, it has to come from the people. We believe that it must be democracy the whole way through. Whatever you do must have the consent of your people. They must give you the final imprint to your decisions.

Question: So you don't exclude the possibility of moving to a one-party State at some time in the future?

Answer: That's not relevant just now. But what happens tomorrow, of course, I can't tell you.

Question: On implementing other principles, others of your principles, you and your supporters have spoken of land reform, have spoken of sharing Zimbabwe's wealth more equally among the wider population. How are you going to move to do that?

Answer: The land reform is a simple matter because under the constitution the government is authorised or has power to acquire land, provided it pays the necessary compensation. And there is, of course, a lot of unused land in the country, land which is unoccupied. Some is under absentee ownership. This is the land we are going to get for purposes of land resettlement before we can consider the necessity of acquiring any other forms of land.

And hence we are going to proceed to examine what land is available and what funds are available before we can start the resettlement programme.

In terms of the sharing of wealth, well, this is one aspect. This is one way in which we would want to do it, insure that there is now equitable distribution of land.

But we do not intend to seize any land that is being properly used. In other words, private farmers can continue, whether they be Black or White.

And then, of course, we come to industry and commerce. Well, we would want to insure that the conditions of work are favourable, that at least there is a basic wage which enables a person with a family to make a living and to have at least the ability to look after his family.

Question: Do you intend to nationalise the basic means of production in Rhodesia, to have them owned by the public?

Answer: No. No, really. We don't intend to do that. I've already stated that we have no intention of nationalising private property. Some nationalisation has already taken place in respect of quite a number of services. Education and health are principally state-owned, but private enterprise is allowed to play its part. There are some private schools and some private hospitals and clinics. And we won't interfere with that kind of private work. It's only supplementary, really, to what the State is trying to do for the people.

Question: If you are going to leave so much in the private sector--land that is privately owned and worked, industry which is privately owned--which Marxist principle are you going to apply to the economy?

Answer: The Socialist principles we would like to apply in respect of land I think will find application as we start our land resettlement. And what we intend to do is not to compel people to come together and constitute collective units in agriculture. We'll persuade them, we'll educate them into doing that. And we believe it's the only really most economic way of

getting the peasants to cultivate their land and do so economically. But otherwise, there is no intention on our part to compel anybody. This is the area where we believe we can make a start with some of our Socialist principles.

Question: You mentioned that some of the people now on strike were your supporters who thought, since the revolution was victorious, that should immediately see the spoils of that. The Blacks in Rhodesia out-number the Whites, who still own much of the property and wealth, 30-to-one. How are you going to be able to share that pie so that the expectations of your supporters are met?

Answer: I think the wages have got to be fair. There's got to be participation, as much as possible, in all activities of the State by the people generally. And we would want to insure that in the public service there is no racial distinction, but there is some advancement of the African people, of the African workers there; and generally, that in industry and in the mining sector, in agriculture, where private enterprise is concerned, that the workers have a fair wage and better conditions of service.

I think that kind of participation will insure that a trend at least has come into existence towards equitable distribution of the wealth.

Question: Do you see what's been called the crisis of expectations in the wake of revolution as being a problem for your government?

Answer: I don't think it's a problem just now. Immediately we start moving, people see that really, we have policies which bring them better benefits than they have enjoyed so far. We are going to make education free. We are going to make health, medical service free. We are also going to insure that land is distributed amongst them.

If we work on wage policy and insure that there is at least fair pay, a person gets what he deserves, well, I think these will be indications to the people that we are bringing new changes and that tomorrow will see better improvements.

Question: Mr. Prime Minister, what sort of relations do you want to have with South Africa?

Answer: In respect of international relations, our policy is that of non-alignment. And in respect of our immediate neighbours, we would like to pursue a policy of co-existence. And, hence, in respect of South Africa, we will pursue a policy of non-interference in each other's affairs. As long as South Africa is prepared to refrain from interfering with our internal affairs, we shall accordingly reciprocate and not interfere in her internal affairs. I think this is the type of policy we believe works and can make for the necessary harmonious relations between us and South Africa in respect of our trade links. Our view is that we shall continue to use South African routes, and whatever trade has been established between us and South Africa will continue.

Question: There were some South African troops in Zimbabwe. Are they still there?

Answer: I'm under the impression just now that most have moved out. If any are still there, you can rest assured that they are on their way out.

Question: When you say you want to have a peaceful co-existence with South Africa, is that possible. I mean do you feel that you can deal with a country that endorses apartheid?

Answer: If we say we shall pursue a policy of co-existence with South Africa, we are not necessarily accepting the philosophy of apartheid. We know that apartheid is abominable. It's repugnant to the whole international community, it's repugnant to the generality of the people of Zimbabwe; and we cannot therefore actually espouse it, nor can we condone it.

But we accept that South Africa is a geographical reality. And as such, we must have some minimum relationship with it. And we believe that we cannot ignore that reality, and we cannot ignore the historical ties that have existed between it and ourselves, and we cannot ignore the economic reality that our country has been linked with South Africa over years, you see, in trade and commerce.

Question: Mr. Prime Minister, have you considered what you might do if the members of the Black majority in South Africa came to you and said, "please Mugabe, help us do what you accomplished in Rhodesia?"

Answer: That would be a legitimate appeal. If they came to us and said we should help them do what we have done here. I would regard as a legitimate appeal. But it's not one which I can provide a response to. It's the whole of Africa which should be summoned to deal with the problem in South Africa. Through the OAU we shall pledge ourselves to do all we can to assist the liberation struggle in South Africa.

But as a single country, we cannot be seen to be taking up arms against South Africa. It is not our responsibility. It is the responsibility of the South Africans themselves. And through the OAU, through Non-aligned Movement and the United Nations, we shall do our best to give them the necessary assistance.

Question: You have said that you can co-exist with South Africa. As you know, many Western countries, particularly the United States, have been criticised in the past, even by Blacks in the United States, for continuing to trade and have normal relations with South Africa. Do you feel that the United States and other Western countries should continue on the same basis as you are planning to continue?"

Answer: Well, if the United States should continue to carry on trade with South Africa is not a matter the Zimbabweans should decide. It's entirely

a matter for the United States. But obviously, where there is a decision or an agreement by the international community, say by the United Nations, to impose definite sanctions on South Africa, that's a different matter. The United States is duty-bound to comply with the requirements of the agreement. And if that were to happen, we would have, ourselves, to examine our position. And we can assist, we will certainly do so.

But, of course, it must be realised that our position is different from that of the United States. South Africa is our neighbour here. Our rail lines go through two South African ports, our trade has been linked with South Africa for quite a long time, which is a different matter. With the United States, South Africa is not their geographical neighbour and they don't have the difficulty, therefore, of being unable to isolate South Africa geographically.

In our case, we have to accept the phenomenon of being contiguous to South Africa, which is not quite the case with the United States.

Question: If you had to make a prediction, how long would you say apartheid would last in South Africa?

Answer: Well, I cannot say. But given the fact that the struggle here is won, that the effect of our victory here might be to bring about some transformation, not only on the part of the majority of the people of South Africa, but also on the majority of the Afrikaner population in South Africa. Given that phenomenon, one would like to believe that change will come to South Africa sooner than other people think.

Question: You mean voluntary and peaceful change?

Answer: Well, whatever change comes, it will amount to change, as long as it transforms the present system. Whether it will be peaceful, I think, depends entirely on what those in government decide to do.

Question: Your policy of non-alignment, Prime Minister, does that mean non-alignment which would permit you to seek aid or assistance equally from the Eastern bloc or the West?

Answer: I think the policy of non-alignment implies that the country which is pursuing such a policy has the right to determine the size of aid from any member of either bloc. One doesn't have to go in equal shares. If we get aid of \$1,000 million from the United States, then we must get an equal amount from the Soviet Union. I don't think things go by that kind of balance. And what we have in mind is, really, we'll get whatever aid we can from either bloc.

CSO: 4420

ZANU-ZAPU SHOULD PRESERVE ALLIANCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Feb 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] Balloting in Rhodesia ends today in an atmosphere of ever-increasing tension during the 2-month electoral campaign, marked by successive violations of the Lancaster House agreement. Apart from the results which have just been announced, one indisputable fact will become apparent from the 27-29 February elections--that Great Britain was incapable of fulfilling the commitments incurred at the Summit Meeting of the British Community Heads of State, held last August in the Zambian capital.

As a matter of fact, the lack of impartiality and of the spirit of justice indispensable for the salutary pursuit of democracy were the dominant characteristics influencing any judicial action by the British authorities present in Salisbury, very particularly in regard to Governor Soames. Added to this fact is another instance which highlights the same position--the permission granted the South African troops to remain stationed north of the Limpopo river, a permission initially granted to protect what were then considered strategic targets and later simply granted them as members of the Rhodesian forces.

Added to this flagrant violation of both the letter and the spirit of the Lancaster House agreement were the most varied international procedures which concentrated on the Zimbabwe question. Only the Front Line held two summit meetings (Beira, in January and Dar-es-Salaam, February) dedicated to the analysis of British judicial action. Of particular note in these meetings was the Front Line's appeal for the preservation of the spirit of unity and the alliance with national movements within the Patriotic Front. Moreover, the Liberation Committee and the Ministers Council for the Organization of African Unity well understood that only the unity of truly sincere nationalists could strongly oppose the increasing arrogance of those defeated in the war and of their British allies.

The fact that those two movements had occurred at the same time independently of the electoral act does not mean a breach of an alliance which had demonstrated its effectiveness in London, in the difficult talks which made support

of the Rhodesian question possible. ZANO [Zimbabwe African National Union] and ZAPU [Zimbabwe African People's Union] adhered in principle to their alliance although they had competed as two distinct parties. They are holding their own because they are lifelong allies in the same national liberation movement. It is absolutely essential to safeguard, support and encourage this unity. It will prevent domestic and foreign pressure groups from blocking the nationalists' ascent to power, either from the standpoint of systematic divisive attacks to which they are subjected, or by means of threats of armed intervention or the transfer of conflicts to other neighboring countries.

8870

CSO: 4401

WSLF OFFICIAL STRESSES NEED FOR ARAB UNITY

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 7 Mar 80 p 3

[Interview with Abdullahi Mohamed Hassan, secretary general of Western Somali Liberation Front, date and place not given]

[Text]

**Reproduced herebelow is an interview with Abdullahi Mohamed Hassan, Secretary — General of the Western Somali Liberation Front by «Voice of the Arab World» of 1st March, 1980, issue No. 92.**

**What is your struggle about?**

The liberation struggle of the people in Western Somalia is continuation of the historical defence of independence that was fought by Ahmed Gurey in the distant past. It is the same as that fought by Sayid Muhammad Abdille Hassan against the Abyssinian and European colonialists earlier this century and that of the Somali Youth League (SYL) some thirty years ago. Its translation into the present movement — the Western Somali Liberation Front — is the most recent phase. The liberation Front developed in that part

of the Somali country where Ethiopian colonialism, and consequently the armed struggle, still continues. The level of intensity of the People's struggle has increased, particularly since 1963, and has been built up on the resources of our own people. In the recent and all too brief period of liberation, the territories of Western Somalia underwent enormous changes. The people had until then been subjected throughout their lifetime of the worst form of colonial suppression—it kept them at subsistence level, ignorant, hungry, disease-ridden, divided and separated.

More recently there have been setbacks to our anti-colonial struggle for self-determination, largely because — although Somalia and the Soviet Union have helped us in the past — the latter and its Cu-

ban and East-European surrogates later supplied massive quantities of sophisticated weapons to Ethiopians for use against our people and our National Liberation Forces. Yet in spite of thousands of mercenary troops, we remain unshakably confident that victory is sure and will one day be ours.

**But what is the present situation in Western Somalia ?**

The Western Somali Liberation Front has been doing well both militarily and politically since March 78. The Russians and Cubans, the Ethiopians and their few allies in the world had thought that the Western Somali Liberation struggle had come to an end and that we had been defeated. They hoped they had captured Western Somalia for good. But by now they know that they have failed in this. No colonialists, and the Soviets are no different, has ever been able to capture most of our land. The enemy are still only in the main towns and we are still inflicting heavy blows on them. Thanks to the efforts of our people and our people's army the Western Somali Liberation Movement has managed to survive every effort of the Russians, Cubans and Ethiopians. For example in October 1979 we inflicted some of the biggest defeats ever on the Ethiopian army. The last convoy from

Jigjiga was badly defeated and very few managed to reach the garrisons occupying Kebri-Dehara and Werder. Politically, even though the West and East are both trying to ignore our case, we believe our people's resistance will finally bring victory.

#### **ARAB UNITY ESSENTIAL**

**Do you have any special message for the people of the Arab Nations ?**

We consider the Arabs our brothers. We consider our struggle to be their struggle. We believe that the Arab people can be of great help to us. But my first message is to urge them to be united. If they are not united, they cannot help us. Lack of unity has already done us some harm. A few Arab peoples — or perhaps only their leaders and governments—have actually taken positions against our cause. Lack of unity can bring a lot of damage to any just struggle. Conversely, unity can be of help. It is indeed unfortunate that while the masses of the Arab people are for our struggle some Arab leaders are struggling against each other and are therefore not looking towards our trouble and seeing it in the right way. It is those few leaders that have to be blamed of course and not the Arab people. For

the help we have received — the help given by the Arabs, by all Muslims and by all freedom-loving people — we are grateful. The countries now against our struggle will be condemned by history. Meantime I trust that those who have to date shown little enthusiasm and have done little for us should hear this appeal to support our cause as the only right course of action. Lastly, to the Arab counties that support us — but not openly — I call on them now to be brave enough to demonstrate their support publicly.

**Apart from governments, is the Western Somali Liberation Front supported by and co-operating with any other movements or fronts?**

We are very friendly with the Eritrean Liberation Front for we are fighting a common expansionist enemy. Historically, the Ethiopians ruled neither of us. We are both fighting for self-determination, freedom from colonialism and oppression. Secondly, we are very friendly with, and have similar objectives to the Oromo people. The Abbo Liberation Front, and indeed all the Oromo, are fighting the same enemy. Wherever they are in Ethiopia, they are struggling hard. The Oromo Liberation Front is becoming more active every month, and we believe

the Oromo people will be successful in their struggle. They will have our co-operation. There should be no problems between us.

#### **UNITY BEFORE IDEOLOGY:**

**Have you anything more to say about Eritrea: how exactly does the struggle there relate to that of the people of Western Somalia?**

The Eritrean Liberation Movement is very mature. The Eritrean people in the countryside still achieve successes day after day. Their is perhaps the most mature movement in the Horn of Africa and as I said earlier we share the same enemy. The development of their struggle has been similar in many ways except that they have a problem of lack of unity. This is a problem we do not have in Western Somalia. I would advise them; I would wish for them that they could be able to unite so that all their efforts are against the common enemy. It is only through unity that they can finally liberate Eritrea. It is almost entirely due to this lack of unity that their struggle has met so many reverses, in the last two years.

Because of it, the Soviet Union and the regime in Addis Ababa have benefitted. I would advise my brothers and sisters in Eritrea to keep argu-

ments over ideology — from whom to get support, the East, the West or the Arab countries, and all religious division — to shelve all this for the future. The problem of liberation is more important than ideology. It transcends it. Disunity is weakness. I repeat, unity is the only way for oppressed people to achieve independence. We in W/Somalia do not believe that is the Russians, the Cubans or the Abyssinian regime that are delaying the independence of Eritrea. We believe it is disunity amongst the Eritreans themselves that is the main obstacle to their independence. If the different groups and different leaders could pool all their human resources into one entity and one leadership they would be more successful. No one truly for Eritrea need be discarded. As long as this element of unity and co-operation — with everyone struggling in the same direction with combined leadership and organisation — is missing we feel there is no hope of victory.

This element of disunity is troubling us on a higher level too; we understand the struggle of Western Somalia and Eritrea to be so inter-connected, as long as there are problems within the Eritrean Liberation Movement our victory and that of all the colonised and suppressed peoples of Ethiopia is delayed. It is at

this level that I would point out that without Russian and Cuban interference in Africa, the peoples of the Horn of Africa would have settled their problems, with justice, by now.

#### **COLONIALISM — BLACK AND WHITE**

*The Horn of Africa is only part of the continent of Africa. In recent weeks there have been discussions over the future of Zimbabwe, for example, and the Namibia question is very much in people's minds. Have you any comment on the struggles in the other parts of Africa?*

We believe that colonisation is an evil wherever it is, whatever its colour — black or white — and we believe that the people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania are fighting for the same liberation cause. We believe, as I said, that struggles against colonisation are inter-connected and the success of one people achieving independence in one place is the success of people struggling for the same cause wherever they are. In Zimbabwe the colonialists came to Salisbury at about the same time as to the city of Harar and nearby parts of Western Somalia were occupied by the Abyssinian colonialists. It seems that the whole world is now conscious of and supports

the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe but has not yet come to recognise and support the people of Western Somalia in similar circumstances. Colonialism, even though it is black, is still colonialism. We wonder how the people of the world can differentiate between black colonialists and white colonialists; between Zimbabwe and Western Somalia. We totally support the colonised people of everywhere in Africa. They have all our sympathy and support in the liberation struggle. May they be victorious.

I will go further. If there is any difference at all between white colonialism and black colonialism we would have to note that in degree, the black colonialists we are fighting against are actually far worse than the white colonialists in Zimbabwe. The white man in, for example Zimbabwe probably violates fewer human rights. This is not to pay tribute to colonialism at all but in Zimbabwe there has been at least a slight development effort for the people — there is some education and health care, though not of course enough. But in Western Somalia there is nothing save oppression, massacres and the total disregard of human rights.

#### **A MILLION REFUGEES:**

*What of the refugee issue which greatly troubles the world?*

The problem of refugees in the Horn of Africa is very real. There are thousands arriving daily, crossing the borders into the Somali Democratic Republic where there are already about a million. Not all are in camps and the Somali D. Republic is not rich enough to cope with this problem alone without help from the international community. Therefore we are calling on the international community, especially the Arabs and the western powers, to help solve the problem with us; to help the women and children and all the people whose fathers have been killed. We have long been calling upon the nations of the world to direct their attention to the causes of the refugee problem. Those responsible should halt the policy of genocide. They should halt the programme of resettlement of alien peoples in our land and that of the Oromo which like that in Palestine is only storing up trouble for the future. We appreciate the helping hand being extended to the Campuchian refugees by all the people who are helping them in their plight. This is just, good and human. But we have the same problem in the Horn of Africa — we ask that the same assistance be given to the refugees entering the Somali Democratic Republic, Djibouti and Sudan.

*«Voice of the Arab World  
1 March, 1980»*

## BRIEFS

INDIAN CULTURAL COOPERATION--Mogadishu, Thursday--The SDR and India on Monday signed at the headquarters of the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education a cooperation agreement in the field of education and culture. The agreement which will continue for 5 years was signed on the Somali side by the Minister of Culture and Higher Education, Jaalle Ahmed Ashkir Botan, and on the other by the Indian Ambassador in Somalia, H.E. Thambi Srinivasan. Present on the occasion were also the Director General of the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education, Jaalle Yusuf Abdi Ibrahim, and the Director of Legal and Agreements Development of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jaalle Mohamed Hassan Said. SONNA [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 14 Mar 80 p 2]

EEC FISHERIES, COMMUNICATIONS ASSISTANCE--Mogadishu, Thursday--The EEC delegation led by the Director-General for Development of the Commission of the European Community, Mr Klaus Meyer left here on Tuesday for Nairobi. During his stay in Somalia, Mr Meyer and members of his delegation held talks with the Minister of State Planning, Jaalle Ahmed Habib Ahmed, the assistance Ministers of State Planning and Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as officials from the Somali Development Bank. The talks centred on the EEC's financed development projects in the country in the next five years. About 720 mil. Somali Shillings (11.6 Million U.S. dollars) will be spent on the financing of Bardera dam in Gedo region and the development of fishery and communications as well as the promotion of technical and general knowledge. The six-men EEC delegation also visited the refugee camp at Jalalaqsi.--HEEGAN/SONNA-- [Excerpt] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 7 Mar 80 p 2]

SWEDISH FISHERIES ASSISTANCE--Mogadishu, Thursday--The SRSP General Secretary, President of the SDR, Jaalle Mohamed Siad Barre this week accepted the letters of credence from the new Swedish Ambassador to Somalia, H.E. Axel Edelstam. Meanwhile, the government of the Somali Democratic Republic and the Swedish government have signed here an economic agreement under which Sweden will grant 68 million So. Shillings to the SDR to be used in Fisheries development. The Swedish government will also contribute to the financing of development projects in the SDR and extend assistance to the

refugees. The signatories of the agreement were the Somali Minister of State Planning, Jaalle Ahmed Habib Ahmed and Swedish Ambassador, His Excellency Axel Adelstam who earlier presented his credentials to President Mohamed Siad Barre. Later, the Minister and the Ambassador exchanged views on bilateral relations and cooperation. [Excerpt] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 7 Mar 80 p 21]

FRG WATER SUPPLY ASSISTANCE--Mogadishu, Thursday--The Somali Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany last week signed an agreement under which the FRG will undertake installation of water supply systems in several towns in the country. The project will cost 67,320,000 shillings to be provided by the government of the Federal Republic of Germany. Water supply systems will be installed in the towns of Afgoi, Marca, Bala'd and Jowhar, the work of which is expected to continue from April this year to October next year. The agreement was signed on the Somali side by the General Manager of the Water Development Agency, Jaalle Khalif Haji Farah and on the FRG side by Hermann Weber, Vice-President of Saarberg Interplan company. --SONNA-- [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 7 Mar 80 p 6]

CSO: 4420

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE WITHIN NATIONAL PARTY REPORTED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 12 Mar 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Unity Within the NP"]

[Text] The direction of the Botha administration and the unity of the National Party [NP] have been significantly reaffirmed by the statements issued yesterday respectively by the prime minister, in his capacity of chief leader of the party, and by the Transvaal leader of the party.

It would be an exercise in futility to try to deny that the events of the past week, which were set in motion by statements about the Craven rugby week, could have had serious consequences for the NP and thus for South Africa.

The tension which arose about a matter which should occupy a less important place on the list of priorities of high politics, should now be considered in the light of the prime minister's appeal that attempts to create unnecessary dissension within the NP be discontinued. The party leadership's assessment of the potentially serious damage of unnecessary quarrels and tension will hopefully spread throughout the party.

The fact that the Transvaal leader will remain in the cabinet, should be seen as a clear indication that he has resigned himself to the party's policy concerning the matter at hand, as it was specified in last Friday's statement by the prime minister.

His endorsement of the party policy is supported by his appeal to all members of the National Party to help carry out the policy for the welfare of all in South Africa.

This appeal, together with the apology offered by a National Party member of parliament to the prime minister for certain words which were uttered in "moments fraught with emotion," serve to clear the air.

This will be welcomed by National Party members, because the degree to which those who are of a National Party persuasion unite behind the prime minister and protect his back will be determining for South Africa's fate in the difficult days ahead.

Following the fall of the Portuguese colonies and the events in Rhodesia, South Africa stands alone. A heavy responsibility lies on the National Party to win hearts, through imaginative initiatives, against the dangers of Marxist expansionism. The Botha administration has committed itself to renewal and development, and the degree to which unity can now be restored within the National Party must serve as a solid foundation on which progress with the broadening of relationships among the peoples of South and Southern Africa must and can be achieved more quickly than ever.

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CSO: 4408

## SOUTH AFRICA

### BRIEFS

THEBEHALI CONDEMNS EXTREMISM -- Port Elizabeth -- Political extremism has never produced peace, prosperity and security, Mr David Thebehali, president of the Soweto Council said here. Mr Thebehali, who addressed a university audience, said that violence only reaps temporary results. Even though there are countries which gained their independence through war, this can never produce peace. Violence does not solve any social problems; it only creates new ones which are even more complicated. Soweto has primarily a need for private ownership. This creates pride and a family with responsibility. Because this need is not being met, it leads to anger and frustration. In South Africa, there is the mistaken belief that a country which has been designed for whites, will with a few changes also be acceptable to blacks. However, the correct solution is to draw up a new social contract which will be acceptable to all groups. Such a contract should redefine the attitudes between whites and blacks and recognize the blacks as an important group. Mr Thebehali said that heavily populated black urban areas must be given a new status. They should become subdivisions of the state instead of subcolonial appendages. [Text] [Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 1 Mar 80 p 8] 8463

CSO: 4408

## TANZANIA

### NORWAY MODEL FORESTRY PROJECT AT SAO HILL CRITICIZED

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 14 Feb 80 pp 20-21

[Article by Erik Sagflaat]

[Text] Mbeya, Tanzania--At an altitude of almost 3000 meters in the mountain ridges north of the town of Mbeya, not far from the border with Zambia we arrived at the local sawmill. It consists of three or four deep holes in the hill and a few hand saws. One man stands down in the hole and another stands above it. This type of sawmill was in use in Norway in the last century. But hand saws play a vital role in Tanzania. A third of all the timber in Tanzania is still cut by hand.

The work is hard and the pay is poor. The work is done on a piece-work basis and the best workers can earn 15 Norwegian kroner for a day's work.

In some parts of Tanzania conditions are very good for forestry. Timber ready for harvesting can be produced in 15 years in plantations.

The Sao Hill sawmill lies 30 miles from Mbeya in the direction of Dar-es-Salaam. It was built with Norwegian assistance funds and up to now it has been administered by Norwegian experts.

The contrast with the hand sawmill outside Mbeya is great. Sao Hill is a modern sawmill and now produces close to 50,000 cubic meters annually. That is close to a third of all the timber produced in Tanzania.

"But that just shows how small the timber production has been in Tanzania," said Helge Sorensen who is in charge of the timber production at Sao Hill. "Tanzania has 17 million inhabitants and in that context 50,000 cubic meters isn't much. The enormous need for timber is also the reason why production has been so high at the sawmill. The plans called for an annual production of only 30,000 cubic meters."

Due to Tanzania's great need for timber the Norwegian experts at Sao Hill have put a lot into increasing production there. Now the time is

approaching when the Tanzanians themselves will take over responsibility for running Sao Hill and everyone realizes that will mean a big drop in production.

### Little Training

A good deal of criticism has been leveled against Sao Hill because so much emphasis has been placed on productivity that there has been little time for training Tanzanians. Those who will now take over the operation have not had enough time to learn all aspects of modern sawmill operation. There hasn't been as much time as one could have wished to train loggers and drivers either.

"But the main problem is on the administration side," said Sorensen. "Those who have to work 'on the ground' are good enough but they need supervision."

Another critical point when Tanzania takes over responsibility for Sao Hill will be spare parts. Tanzania has a severe shortage of foreign exchange currency and most industries are unable to work at full capacity because there is a shortage of spare parts. If Sao Hill is to continue to operate at a respectable level Norway will have to go on providing some aid.

Sao Hill lies in the middle of an enormous plantation area. It is planted in American fir and there is more than enough timber. The forestry project NORAD [Norwegian aid program] has carried out at Sao Hill includes not only the sawmill but forest management, logging and delivery as well.

A constant dialogue has gone on between Tanzanians and foreign experts on the use of hand saws versus motorized saws.

Helge Sorensen has no doubt that hand saws are preferable.

"Cutting is twice as expensive when motorized saws are used," he said.

### Hand Saws Best

As it turns out power saws have few advantages and many problems. Saws, spare parts and gasoline must all be imported and paid for in hard foreign currency. Often there are no spare parts. There is no service network so that saws that stop running are often not repaired. In addition a man who has started using a power saw is a "driver" and will not go back to using a hand saw as long as the power saw remains. There is also deficient training in the use of power saws which has led and will continue to lead to many accidents.

"The most sensible thing is to use hand saws," said Sorensen. "We have also been able to make our point at Sao Hill where most trees are cut with two-man hand saws. Production is almost as great as if we had used power saws and at only half the cost. But we still encounter criticism from people who say that we're 'holding them back by giving them tools we wouldn't use ourselves.'"

The Finns have a large production of power saws and they have tried to get rid of some of them in Tanzania. To open up the market the Finnish aid to developing countries program has handed out a large number of power saws at no cost. In the region around the town of Arusha 1200 saws were passed out. A study later on showed that only 2 of the 1200 saws were still running. The rest were no longer in operation.

### Model Operation

In Tanzania Sao Hill is regarded as a model operation. Operating results are good, a large number of jobs have been added to a district where there was almost no paid labor before and badly-needed timber is being supplied in large quantities.

Tanzania wants more operations of this type and has now asked Norway for help in building a new sawmill on the lines of Sao Hill in the Mbeya region. A group of Norwegian experts visited Mbeya to see if there is enough timber and to decide whether it would be a good thing to invest in building a sawmill in that area.

"We have decided that there is enough lumber and we will recommend that NORAD goes along with a sawmill project in Mbeya," said Magne Eggen, one of the group of experts. "But we will add the reservation that if this is done strict requirements should be imposed on training the Tanzanians and on influencing operations."

The group of experts traveled around the entire Mbeya region, looking at available forests and possible sites for a sawmill.

Magne Eggen said the report was not yet ready. A more detailed evaluation must be made as to whether a large sawmill of the Sao Hill type should be built in the town of Mbeya or whether a smaller sawmill should be built, one that could be expanded, supplementing it with five mobile saw benches that can be set up close to the logging sites up in the hills around the town.

The latter choice looks enticing. It has the disadvantage that wood chips could not be utilized. They would remain scattered at the site. If all sawing took place in the town of Mbeya wood chips could be used as fuel. And there is a great need for fuel in Mbeya. One can see that from the large number of women who drag themselves along the roadsides with large heavy loads of wood on their heads.

6578

CSO: 3108

## BRIEFS

DUTCH AGRICULTURAL MATERIAL DONATION--A ceremony marking the delivery of a large shipment of material donated by the Netherlands to the Togolese Republic was held Thursday at the Tokoin Rural Community Development warehouses in Lome. The gift, worth some 100 million CFA francs, is made up of various types of building materials, transportation equipment and agricultural machinery. It will be used to support the World Food Program (WFP). The various fields in which the materials and equipment will be used are: the construction of schools, clinics, bridges, public latrines, water cisterns and reservoirs, the drilling of wells in rural areas, the opening and maintenance of rural out-patient clinics and the development of land by agricultural cooperatives and companies. The materials will also help to relocate farmers on new land and to plant forests for kindling wood. After a few brief remarks about the WFP in Togo, the assistant to the UNDP representative expressed his warm thanks and praised the government of the Netherlands for the precious donation it has made to the Togolese Government and for having assigned to the project one of the technicians in charge of ensuring maintenance of the equipment and training nationals for their work. Alayisso Mola Ayeva said that rural community development work must at all costs motivate the people to become aware of their possibilities and of what well-designed, effective and timely technical and material assistance can do for them. [Excerpts] [Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 14 Feb 80 pp 1, 5] 11,464

CSO: 4400

NEW UNDD OFFICIALS, RESOLUTIONS REPORTED

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 28 Jan 80 pp 7-9

[Editorial: "National Political Offices" in the National Union for the Defense of Democracy]

[Text] Secretary General: Emmanuel Zoma  
Assistant Secretary General: Issaka Sanou  
Political Secretary: Macaire Ouedraogo  
First Assistant: Arthur Kabore  
Second Assistant: Jean Codombo  
Third Assistant: Augustin Zoumgrana  
Fourth Assistant: Edouard Sib  
Treasurer: Mathieu Bayala  
Assistant Treasurer: Rene Nana  
Second Assistant: Jacques Bouda

Secretary General of Administration: Clement Sanon  
First Assistant: Labara Karim Sawadogo  
Second Assistant: Alhamdou El Hadj Pathe

Secretary General for Political Reform: Ousseni Kone  
First Assistant: Jean-Paul Traore  
Second Assistant: Doumbie Kone

Secretary General for Organization: Alphonse Ouedraogo  
First Assistant: Ousmane Henri Yameogo  
Second Assistant: Vincent Thiombiano  
Third Assistant: Mahamadi Simpo  
Fourth Assistant: Etienne Gouba  
Fifth Assistant: Passano Ky

Secretary General for the Press: Zambi Emmanuel Yameogo  
First Assistant: Marcel Tanakoano  
Second Assistant: Lamien Tienyewa  
Third Assistant: Augustin Ouedraogo  
Fourth Assistant: Ardjouma Siouni

Secretary General for Foreign Affairs: Dr Joseph Kabore  
First Assistant: Charles Batiga  
Second Assistant: [word illegible] Zida

Secretary General for Education and the Party School: Anatole Tiendrebeogo  
First Assistant: Emile Bassonon  
Second Assistant: Alassane Sangare  
Third Assistant: Paul Sanwidi  
Fourth Assistant: Patrice Bakouan  
Fifth Assistant: Francois Yaro

Secretary General for Propaganda: Mathieu Ouedraogo  
First Assistant: Cire Ba  
Second Assistant: Jean Bagnomboe Bakouan  
Third Assistant: Jean Jacques Yameogo  
Fourth Assistant: Jacques Soulama  
Fifth Assistant: Charles Kabore  
Sixth Assistant: [word illegible] Bougma  
Seventh Assistant: Celestin Sawadogo  
Eighth Assistant: [word illegible] Henri Zoumbie  
Ninth Assistant: Andre Kobora  
Tenth Assistant: Maurice Yameogo

Secretary General for the Education of the Masses and the Advancement of the Workers: Amadou Alcadry  
First Assistant: Yobi Ouedraogo  
Second Assistant: Abdoulaye Guissou  
Third Assistant: Gerard Adouabou  
Fourth Assistant: Tiene Badembie  
Fifth Assistant: Moumouni Sissao  
Sixth Assistant: Boukary Ouedraogo  
Seventh Assistant: Moise Yameogo

Secretary General for Cultural Affairs: Ambroise Zagre  
First Assistant: Emmanuel Batiebo  
Second Assistant: Paul Bernard Simpore  
Third Assistant: Yves Mantoro

Secretary General for Economic and Social Affairs: John Gabriel Kabore  
First Assistant: Innocent Bakyono  
Second Assistant: Andre Momo  
Third Assistant: Jean Charles Kabre

Secretary General for Labor and Inter-Party Relations: Dominique Kambou  
First Assistant: Firmin Bassolet  
Second Assistant: David Minougou  
Third Assistant: Salfo Ouedraogo  
Fourth Assistant: Fernand Kere

Secretary General for Women's Affairs: Lamoussa Nignan  
 First Assistant: Mrs Augustine Yameogo  
 Second Assistant: Mrs Sy born Madina Tall  
 Third Assistant: Mrs Leon Yameogo born Nikiema  
 Fourth Assistant: Mrs Leontine Hado  
 Fifth Assistant: Mrs Madeleine Wattara

Secretary General for Youth and Sports: Pascal Kinda  
 First Assistant: Rigobert Bambara  
 Second Assistant: Daouda Ouedraogo  
 Third Assistant: Jules Bakyono  
 Fourth Assistant: Florent Guiguimde  
 Fifth Assistant: Denis Ouedraogo  
 Sixth Assistant: Ousmane Nana

Auditor: Pierre Guiguimde

Assistants:

1. Georges Belem
2. Lassina Tamini
3. Mamadou Bocar Dicko
4. Ousmane Nacoulma
5. Georges Zongo
6. Zouli Robert Tougma
7. Amadou Tiendrebeogo
8. Ackam Moussa
9. Fidele Some
10. Vincent Thiomiano
11. Tougnan Sawadogo

Honorary Members:

1. Dramane Sanou
2. El Hadj Boukary Ouedraogo
3. Pohl Zebango
4. Sekou Tall
5. Philippe Kambou
6. Augustin Bado
7. El Hadj Idrissa Ouedraogo
8. Pierre Sampawinde Ouedraogo
9. Alire Koutiebou
10. El Hadj Idrissa Traore
11. Robert Nignan
12. Boureima Ouedraogo
13. Pitie Nama
14. El Hadj Boureima Kabore
15. El Hadj Salam Kafando
16. Arthur Zoungrana
17. Oscar Gomgnoumbou Adoube
18. Paul Vicens
19. Issa Dem
20. Bie Soulama

21. Gregoire Bayala
22. Seydou Tapsoba
23. Tana Soulama
24. Abdou Zampaligre

#### Motions and Resolutions

##### Motion on Respect for the Constitution

The first ordinary congress of the UNDD held on 25, 26, and 27 January 1980 in the House of the People in Ouagadougou,

--considering that the constitution was overwhelmingly accepted by the Upper Voltan people;

--considering that democratic rights are the cement for national unity;

--considering that provisions in this constitution guarantee these rights;

--considering that the flagrant violation of this constitution worries many a citizen, to the point of threatening the national unity,

requires that all possible steps be taken that this fundamental law be obeyed.

The Congress

##### Motion On Respect for Public Property

The first ordinary congress of the UNDD held on 25, 26, and 27 January 1980 in the House of the People in Ouagadougou,

--considering that the notion of public property is lost over the years;

--considering that it is essential that public property be managed with particular care;

--considering that public funds are subject to constant waste and embezzlement,

denounces this state of affairs and emphatically recommends that sanctions provided by the valid texts be applied.

The Congress

##### Motion on the Respect for the Rights of the Unions

The first ordinary congress of the UNDD held on 25, 26, and 27 January 1980 in the House of the people in Ouagadougou,

--considering that union activities have had a deep influence on political life in Upper Volta;

--considering that any attack on these rights challenges the democratic principles which the Upper Voltan people have chosen,

recommends that any measure that prevents the unions from exercising their rights be avoided.

The Congress

#### Resolution on Statutes

The first ordinary congress of the UNDD held on 25, 26, and 27 January 1980 in the House of the People in Ouagadougou,

--considering that statutes are the foundation of all organizations;

--considering that great precautions must be taken for their protection;

--considering that only the national courts can modify statutes,

decides that the headquarters of the Party be moved to Ouagadougou.

The Congress

#### First Motion on Development

The first ordinary congress of the UNDD held on 25, 26, and 27 January 1980 in the House of the People in Ouagadougou,

--considering the democratic option of the Upper Voltan people in the choice of a three-party government;

--considering a certain national malaise due to social tensions and to economic stagnation;

--considering the obvious wishes regarding political training in Upper Volta, and the appeals for national unity, often made by the head of state;

--considering the pressing need to unite again for all the active forces of the Upper Voltan nation that feel strongly about peace, democracy, and social justice,

expresses the wish that a national round table, gathering together all active forces of the nation, be convened in order to set up a minimal program acceptable to all.

The Congress

#### Motion on Traditional Medicine

The first ordinary congress of the UNDD held on 25, 26, and 27 January 1980 in the House of the People in Ouagadougou,

--considering the shortage of drugs in the hospitals and the lack of training in health care in our country;

--considering the multiplicity of illnesses and the impossibility of our doctors, nurses and others in health care to help or to cure our sick;

--considering the shortcomings of our health education in facing the calamities that cast a tragic shadow on our working masses;

--considering the number of prescriptions distributed in abundance to our sick who are poor;

--considering the decision made by international organizations and the seminars held here and there all over the world on the need to bring back traditional medicine and African pharmacopoeia, so as to get rid of the above named problems,

recommends the encouragement of traditional medicine and of the African pharmacopoeia.

The Congress

9465

CSO: 4400

## PRESIDENT URGED TO SAVE NEWSPAPER

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

**ZAMBIA Publishing Company personnel have appealed to President Kaunda to save the organisation from collapse following the suspension of three executives last year.**

They have complained about "outside interference" in ZPC operations which is demoralising them.

This is contained in a petition which has been presented to State House by the Zambia Typographical Union (ZTU) acting general secretary Mr Manuel Sikuvuna, chairman Mr Robinson Shikwata, ZPC works council chairman Mr Chazanga Sakala and Party committee member Mr Scotch Nyirenda.

Mr Sikuvuna, who led the delegation to State House, said the petition representing 300 workers was presented to "some officials" for submission to the President.

A State House spokesman could not confirm receipt of the document.

Workers have complained that since three top executives were suspended from the ZPC and the *Zambia Daily Mail*, the company's efficiency had declined.

They said a "vacuum" had been created which had disrupted the company operations, resulting in a

great deal of uncertainty among both workers and management.

Those running the company could not take concrete policy decisions because they were only acting to keep things going without initiating any new plans, the petition says.

Customers and entrepreneurs were reluctant to deal with the ZPC because "they do not know the future of the company following the suspension of Mr Sikota Wina (executive chairman), Mr Vincent Mijoni (editor-in-chief) and Mr Allan Wateridge (ZPC managing director).

"It is our considered view that if the three suspended officers have any case to answer, we would be the first to suggest that the law takes its course, thereby stopping the half salary payment from the tax payer," the petition says.

The petition, however, points out that if the three were found innocent, "a decision must be taken quickly to clear the dark cloud of uncertainty hanging over the company."

Group chief accountant, Mr Salatti Selahiwa and the general manager, Mr David Warsaw had allegedly tendered resignations because they felt it was "immoral" to continue working under a system which was against the acceptable norms of business management procedures.

## KAUNDA JUSTIFIES USE OF TRIBAL BALANCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

**ANY country which aspires to last must have a balanced government, President Kaunda said in Lusaka last night.**

Answering TV interviewer, Charles Mando, on why he seemed to balance tribes in the formation or reshuffle of the Cabinet and Central Committee, the President challenged anybody to tell him which country was not a victim of balanced government.

"I would like to be told which country in the world does not balance its government. Balancing of tribes in the formation of government or central committee is very important because I do not see how a country can be run by one tribe," he said.

Apart from tribal balancing, he took into consideration merit as a guideline in appointing people to Cabinet, the Central Committee and other Party and Government bodies.

In his opinion the present members of the Central Committee and Cabinet were appointed on both tribe and merit.

There might be leaders who were "handicapped" academically, but these were good at mobilising the masses.

There was equally a number of graduates who could be

rejected by the masses if put to test, but were helping the Party and its Government to run.

President Kaunda announced that a committee consisting of the ministries of Agriculture and Water Development, Finance and Labour and Social Services had been formed to screen agricultural machinery and equipment and determine if they could be tax free.

He would instruct the Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr Remmy Chisupa to remove bottlenecks and delays in the granting of licences to manufacturing industries.

He was saddened that would-be manufacturers and other investors were being frustrated and discouraged by delays in licences.

Just as the committee would see to it that certain charges of industrial and agricultural equipment were removed or subsidised, he would like to see these licences granted to those wishing to set up industries without delay.

By May he expected the committee to complete its work so that commercial farmers, peasants and other investors got on with their business.

"We must see to it that the cost of fertiliser is reduced, we are really determined and set

for a big take-off," Dr Kaunda said.

The President revealed that he was still facing opposition in the leadership, but was determined to fight those opposing him.

He added he had "no quarrel" with those who played a clean game.

The Government is studying the prices of meat, a Cabinet minister revealed in Lusaka yesterday.

A paper prepared by the ministries of Agriculture and Water Development, Commerce and Industry, and the butchers association, which reviewed meat prices was currently being considered by the Cabinet.

Confirming this in Lusaka yesterday, Mr Chisupa said an announcement would be made as soon as the Cabinet gave its approval.

He said sometime back, butchery owners had demanded an increase in the prices of meat.

The paper was based on submissions the association made.

"The Cabinet has been considering this paper, and an announcement is likely to be made soon," the minister said.

Mr Chisupa warned butchers who hiked prices of various cuts unilaterally that his ministry would take action against them.

He appealed to the public to report butchers who had increased prices.

ECONOMIC PLANNING FAILURE CRITICIZED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Mar 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] No visitor to Zambia can fail to be struck by one glaring failure in the work of our economic planners. He or she is confronted, on any city street and at every turn, with the sorriest spectacle it is possible for any underdeveloped country to show.

It is the sight of scores of poorly dressed youths who have no work, no prospects, no expectations and very often no hope.

They hang around. They sell scarce goods at blackmarket prices. They may offer to repair a watch or shine your shoes. They may steal from your pocket of your parked car or both.

They are called mishanga boys, dropouts, loafers, hooligans and so on. But each and every one of them is a human being. The most important fact about each one is that he has no work.

He has no work because the Party and its Government have not, in the past, given his problem the priority it deserves.

Only recently did Mr Nalumino Mundia state categorically that there was need to find a solution to the problem once and for all.

Following on to that it is possible that a new chapter will begin to be written on this problem. It is called the Village Industry Service which President Kaunda is expected to inaugurate in Lusaka today.

Unlike previous attempts at uplifting the rural areas, the new scheme is not being launched with a multi-million Kwacha budget from public funds.

Its very modest spending programme is in fact based almost entirely on voluntary donations. This is a new and an important departure in public enterprise.

It is an attempt to mobilise, largely on a voluntary basis, local resource: human, material and financial; to achieve human advancement at village level.

Can it succeed? In small places small village industries and workshops are already operating successfully. They are creating jobs and providing good cash incomes for the sometimes desperate villagers.

At the same time they are using previously neglected material resources and providing goods and services such as groundnut oil and milling to local people.

Such village people are thus more self-sufficient, less dependent on urban products and urban transport. This is surely a true form of humanist economy.

It is one which people are running themselves and on which they are making their own decisions.

In sponsoring this new movement President Kaunda is showing a characteristic vision, courage and dedication to the fate of the thousands jobless youths.

The whole nation will surely join him in wishing village industry service success.

CSO: 4420

CHIKWANDA PLEDGES FARM SUBSIDY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] Agricultural subsidy at producer level must continue as a matter of policy to reduce the high cost of production.

Agriculture and Water Development Minister, Mr Alexander Chikwanda said this in Parliament when he wound up the debate on estimates of expenditure for his ministry.

He said Zambia's agricultural production costs were the highest in this region of Africa and the Government should subsidise produce.

Subsidies in agriculture must continue for producers if the cost of living "which is intolerably high" was to be reduced.

"This nation cannot continue raising the producer prices without products such as mealie meal being beyond the reach of the consumer," Mr Chikwanda said.

Agriculture was one industry which the Government subsidised in one form or another.

Without subsidies the price of inputs would be beyond the reach of farmers even if the producer prices were correspondingly high.

He said the compound fertiliser which was to be produced at Kafue Nitrogen Chemicals would be more expensive than the imported one.

It would therefore be necessary for the Government to subsidise the locally produced fertiliser if farmers were to afford it.

"We should acknowledge that our production costs are very high, and at present probably the only commodity that we might export at a profit is seed maize," said Mr Chikwanda.

He announced that five major agricultural development programmes would be carried out at a cost of over K78 million aimed at improving services for increased production by small scale farmers.

The programmes will be in Eastern, Southern, North-Western, Western and Northern provinces and would be financed by outside loans.

The Eastern Province project, estimated to cost K18 million, has already been approved by the World Bank.

The project, which would cover the whole province was intended to increase the production of crops, livestock and improvement of services, should start this year.

The Southern Province programme would be appraised this year and was estimated to cost between K25 million and K35 million.

"Our major breakthrough has been our success to convince donors to finance the projects," said Mr Chikwanda.

A report for the Western Province has just been received by the ministry from the Food and Agricultural Organisation investment centre which prepared it for the Africa Development Bank which would fund the programme.

--ZANA

CSO: 4420

MINISTER VISITS SITE OF MASS MEDIA COMPLEX

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Mar 80 p 5

[Text] Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr Mark Tambatamba, was yesterday assured that the mass media complex would be finished by November next year.

The minister who was touring the complex to check on progress was told by the contracting officer, Mr Bruce Marshall, that by the end of October, the building would be roofed.

Mr Marshall told the Minister that they could not work faster because the testing of equipment would take time.

The project manager Mr Takash Kohno said around February or March work on the installation of equipment in the building would begin, while Japanese technicians would arrive in the country in July next year.

Mr Tambatamba, who was accompanied by the heads of Zambia News Agency, Zambia Broadcasting Services and Zambia Information Services, called for dedication among the mass media workers.

The minister said everyone would be expecting good results from them when the complex was completed.

They would have a new building and equipment but if the workers were not hard working the results would be mediocre.

The minister urged the heads of the three organisations which will be housed in the complex to train staff under the existing facilities to prepare them for the tasks ahead.

Mr Tambatamba promised another visit to the complex in October when the whole building is expected to be roofed.

And speaking after the tour, the minister said he was impressed with the progress made during the past five months since he last visited the complex.

The minister, who invited the contractors to his office whenever they had problems, said he was interested to see the building completed on schedule.

The facilities at the complex, Mr Tambatamba said, were among the best and Zambia's radio and television reception should improve tremendously.

In September, Mr Tambatamba heard, work on the Pemba transmitter would start together with the transmitter at Sinkoba and Kapiri Mposhi. The Kitwe and Lusaka transmitters would also be overhauled.

CSO: 4420

FRENCH CREDIT LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] Zambia and the French Exterior Commercial Bank yesterday signed a K92,600,000 credit loan to boost investment in Zambia's development projects.

Finance Minister, Mr Kebby Musokotwane who signed for the Government said the loan agreement provided the framework within which specific procurement of French contracts, supplies and services would be negotiated later between the two countries.

"It is our intention to utilise the credit to maximise investments on our development projects," Mr Musokotwane said.

He noted that this was the first credit of its kind from Paris and thanked the French government.

The minister assured that the loan would go a long way in filling the resource "gap in our Third National Development Plan."

In reply, the bank's deputy director Mr Gilbert Lacan, who signed for his country, thanked the Zambia National Commercial Bank for opening an account with the French bank which made it easier for the accord to be signed.

He said the French bank had taken an important step and would continue to assist Zambia.

And Minister of State for the National Commission for Development Planning, Mr Unia Mwila, has praised France for assisting Zambia with personnel since independence.

Mr Mwila was speaking in Lusaka at the signing of a cultural and technical cooperation agreement between the two countries.

He noted that France had given Zambia significant help particularly in the field of education, which was a vital asset for meaningful development of a young nation like Zambia.

"I do recall quite clearly that when we decided to teach French in our secondary schools soon after independence France responded positively indeed," he said.

There were not less than 80 Zambian French language teachers throughout the country, he said, adding: "Right now we have 40 Zambians pursuing studies in various fields in France."

Mr Mwila said plans were underway for cooperation in geological research and solar energy between the two countries this year.

On culture, Mr Mwila said the two countries maintained good relations. French artists visited Zambia in the past, and last year, three musicians visited Zambia.

"It is therefore gratifying to note that the Zambia national dance troupe will be visiting France to take part in an international art festival from July to August this year," he added.

CSO: 4420

## GOVERNMENT-TRADE UNION CONFRONTATION DISCUSSED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Mar 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] **THIS** seems to be a time of imminent and potentially destructive confrontation between the Party and its Government on the one hand, and the trade union movement on the other.

The ZCTU feels betrayed by the Government's decision to allow price increases of certain essential commodities shortly after the budget.

The union chiefs also feel that the price increases virtually wiped out any advantages the workers may have anticipated with the granting of the controversial K156 increment.

Then we have the teachers, who are apparently fed up with the Government's alleged delay in implementing improved conditions of service agreed with their union.

There are two points to be emphasised here and both of them relate to the economic malaise that has dogged Zambia since 1973.

Government revenue from copper is only now

picking up, there are debts to be settled by the mining companies, debts accumulated when quite a good number of mines were threatened with closure and thousands of workers with redundancy.

The other point is that prices of most essential commodities have been rising at an unprecedented rate.

Most basic foodstuffs now cost so much that the average Zambian worker is continuously waging a struggle against starving his family.

Some workers, frustrated by their inability to make ends meet as well as they used to, have resorted to dishonest means to make up the shortfall in their pay packets.

Others, seeking redress through extreme means, have threatened to or have actually gone on strike.

Relations between the Government and the ZCTU were further inflamed by that unfortunate incident at Nakambala sugar

plantation when police opened fire on unarmed though riotous workers.

Meetings have been held between the ZCTU and the Government, but so far, there is no light at the end of the tunnel of their deliberations.

The teachers are planning to strike at the end of the month. Their mood is one of such militancy that the chances of a compromise seem slim.

What both the Government and the unions ought to appreciate is that the people of Zambia have just come through a most harrowing experience, an experience which is to culminate in the independence of Zimbabwe.

Most ordinary people would like a period of peace, a period of real development for themselves and their children.

A confrontation at this particular time could do the country a lot of harm, both economically and politically. The South Africans would just love to see a chaotic situation in Zambia today.

## ZAMBIA

### BRIEFS

CHILUBI CUT OFF--The newly created district--Chilubi island on Lake Bangweulu--is facing communication problems with the mainland. There have been no out-going or in-coming boats to bring or take people and mail to various places for almost three months now. The only transport, Bangweulu water transport corporation which shuttles between Samfya, Nsombo and Chilubi has broken down.--ZANA. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Mar 80 p 5]

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WORLDWIDE REPORT: Telecommunications Policy, Research and Development

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